CITY OF SCARBOROUGH
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
OCTOBER 1990

CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY
AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

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91-03401/

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to acknowledge, with appreciation, those who worked behind the scenes, as well as those who actively participated in the production of a study of this magnitude:

- Planning Department staff including: Zena McDonald, Janice Richard, our steadfast support staff for the excellent work done on this Study; Trish Garner and her Graphics staff for their creative expertise; Peter Moore, assisted by Ling Mark, for the comprehensive demographic data and sensitive analysis; Robin Richardson for managing the Budget; and Lorne Ross for his continuing support
- Renee Edwards of The Kapelos-Edwards Group for the co-ordination and analysis of the resident surveys
- The residents of Scarborough for responding to the surveys
- Metro Children's Services for the support and involvement in the surveys
- The members of the Study Advisory Committee, and Marg O'Neil, Advisory Committee Secretary, for their professional input, guidance, and good humour
- All those who so willingly participated in the interviews, focus groups, and the Charette
- The Scarborough Board of Education Learning Enrichment Centre for filming the Charette
- Members of Council for authorizing the Study
- Dawn Hachey, Child Care Initiatives Fund, for seeing the value of the Study and recommending its approval
- Elaine Hitchman for her initial promotion of the Study
- Rob Dolan for his vision and for his dedication to the Study

and

- Joyce Devonshire for carrying this Study to its successful conclusion

This project has been made possible through funding received from the Child Care Initiatives Fund of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

The views expressed herein are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official policy of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

An Advisory Committee was established at the inception of the project. The role of this Committee was to act as sounding board and resource to the research and investigations of project staff, to suggest new areas of enquiry and analysis that staff may not have identified.

Chaired by Councillor Marilyn Mushinski, Committee membership included City Staff, Boards of Education, representatives from the Municipal and Provincial Governments, and local social and family service agencies and organizations.

Committee members actively fulfilled their role. Many members also participated on behalf of their organizational affiliation in the focus group discussions and the Charette.

We wish to recognize the continuing resources provided by the Committee members and to thank each one.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE	**3**
PHASE 1 - ESTIMATING CHILD CARE NEEDS	**1-1**
Executive Summary	1-3
Estimating Child Care Needs	1-5
Low Income Need Within Scarborough	1-10
Non-English Speaking Need Within Scarborough	1-10
Meeting the Need in Scarborough	1-11
Future Home-Based Needs	1-11
Work-Based Day Care Need	1-19
Work-Based Need in Scarborough	1-19
PHASE 2 - SERVICE DELIVERY EVALUATION	**2-1**
Executive Summary	2-3
1. Introduction and Study Objective	2-4
2. Current Level of Child Care Service Delivered in Scarborough	2-5
3. Service Gaps	2-6
4. Special Needs	2-9
5. Informal Child Care Support Services	2-10
6. The Multicultural Community	2-11
7. Scarborough Councillors' Impressions	2-12
8. Needs and Issues in Capsule	2-12
9. Conclusions	2-14
10. Further Study	2-14
11. Recommendations	2-15
PHASE 3 - RESIDENT ATTITUDINAL SURVEY	**3-1**
Introduction	3-3
Executive Summary	3-5
PHASE 4 - DEVELOPMENT IN SCARBOROUGH	**4-1**
Executive Summary	4-3
1. Metro Study, 1986	4-4
2. What did the Areas Reveal?	4-4
3. Where to Locate Child Care	4-4
4. How does the Development of Licensed Child Care take place in Scarborough?	4-6
5. Regulatory Obstacles to the Provision of Child Care	4-9
6. Owner Policy: Publicly Owned and Privately Owned Buildings	4-12
7. The Internal Process - The Planning Department	4-13
8. Municipal Child Care Co-ordinator	4-13

PHASE 5 - INNOVATIONS 5-1
The Objective 5-3
The Issues 5-3
The Day's Task 5-4
What was Said 5-4

PROPOSALS REPORT P-1
Preamble P-2
Introduction
1. Child Care Needs and Child Care Services
2. How Should Services be Delivered?
3. Work Place Potential
4. Development of Child Care in Scarborough
5. Regulatory Obstacles to Development
6. Municipal Child Care Co-ordinator

RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT R-1
Introduction R-3
Review of Proposals R-4
1. Child Care Needs and Child Care Services R-4
2. The Delivery of Service R-6
3. Work Place Child Care R-6
4. Development of Child Care in Scarborough R-6
5. Regulatory Obstacles to Development R-7
6. Municipal Child Care Co-ordinator R-7
Recommendations R-8

PROJECT EVALUATION E-1

APPENDICES A-1
Appendices from Phase 1 A-3
Tables and Figures from Phase I A-4
Appendices from Phase 2 A-5
Appendices from Phase 3 A-11
Appendices from Proposals Report A-65
Study Work Schedule and Summary of Phases A-99
Budget A-103
Key Informants A-104
Charette Participants A-107
Media Coverage A-109
Glossary of Terms A-124
Bibliography A-126

CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY
INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

In April, 1989, the Council of the City of Scarborough authorized the Planning Department staff to submit a proposal for funding to the National Department of Health and Welfare Canada, Child Care Initiatives Fund to carry out a comprehensive Child Care Needs Study and Implementation Strategy.

The purpose of the Study, as approved by Health and Welfare Canada, is set out below.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The following Terms of Reference, as identified by the developers of the project in 1988, are the starting points for the research.

Family needs and preferences for day care will vary. Some families will look after their children, but require flexible work place hours to do so. Others hire their own staff, but often need help and information to do so. Others want accessible and well located Child Care facilities — near their home, in the school, or in the work place. Parents want to meet the specific needs of their children and lifestyle. Parental choice depends upon an available range of affordable options in an integrated network of Child Care services.

1. Day Care Need and Demand

The study will identify day care needs throughout the City and compare this with the demand for available spaces.

The study will set up criteria to assess the extent to which new residential and non-residential development affect the need for child care.

We will evaluate areas of Scarborough identified as places of high need. We will recommend a strategy of relief.

At present, the parents of 1,300 children in Scarborough are on the waiting list for income subsidy to obtain licensed day care. What form of child care do these children receive without such support? We want to find out.

There are existing licensed day care facilities with vacant spaces not used by full-fee-paying parents. Is this due to poor location or ineffective program delivery? Where are these unused spaces? Why are they not being filled?

2. Child Care Innovations

The study will identify a variety of different child care needs throughout Scarborough and look for a variety of solutions.

We will investigate the feasibility of day care facilities as part of an upgraded public transit program with child care provided on-site at the Transit Stations of the Toronto Transit Commission with the Land Management Committee of Metro Toronto which evaluates the

disposal of surplus Metro properties.

We want to know if there are areas where the needs of shift workers place special demands on the conventional day care system.

We will explore the special demands of emergency child care services with institutions like the Hospitals and The Metropolitan Toronto Police staff.

3. **"Special Needs" Child Care**

We want to help the integration of children with special needs — the physically challenged, the multilingual, the socially disadvantaged, the hyperactive — within the current community system. This may mean increased back-up services in terms of specialized personnel or specialized physical plant characteristics, such as access ramps, therapy rooms or specialized equipment.

4. **Child Care Resource Centres**

Community based drop-in centres with information, advice and toy-lending services can perform an important day care role.

We will assess the adequacy of current child care resource centres. Are they a support to parents? Do they help both informal care and licensed day care programs?

5. **Work Place Child Care**

We will distinguish the needs of children requiring day care near the home and near the work place for establishing day care for children with special needs — such as the physically challenged, or socially disadvantaged.

Development of City policy on work place day care will consider the appropriate proportion and number of day care spaces allocated to the children of residents living near a

City Centre day care centre. We will identify the specific needs of residents and integrate these into a work place day care policy and its implementation.

6. **School Based Day Care**

Ontario Provincial legislation ensures the provision of (new) day care space in new schools. Approximately 30 of the 150 Scarborough Board of Education schools have full time day care. We will compare day care in the school against future local initiatives to prevent duplication.

THE METHOD:

The study was designed to reach its objective through six phases:

- Estimated Child Care Needs
- Service Delivery Evaluation
- Attitudinal Survey
- Development of Child Care in Scarborough
- Innovations
- Implementation Strategy

With the completion of each phase of the Study, a report was presented and accepted by Planning Committee and Council.

Methods of documenting the Child Care scene in Scarborough included individual interviews, focus group sessions, and a Charette, with over 120 participants. Two attitudinal surveys solicited responses from (a) 4,000 randomly selected Scarborough residents, and (b) those families approved by Metro Toronto Children's Services for subsidy, but remain on a waiting list for Child Care spaces in Scarborough. Response rate from each survey was over 20 per cent.

The 1986 Census information served as the basis for identifying numbers and resident locations of children 0-12 years of age in Scarborough. These figures were compared with statistical data provided by the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services, and Metro Toronto Children's Services, on existing Child Care services to determine the perceived need for some form of Child Care service.

We include in this report the results of our research, the methodology applied to gather the information, our recommendations to Council, and our evaluation of the project. We hope this report will be of value to the reader.

CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY

PHASE 1: ESTIMATING CHILD CARE NEEDS

PHASE 1: ESTIMATING CHILD CARE NEEDS - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SCARBOROUGH'S NEED IS LARGEST IN METRO

Scarborough has more children needing child care than any other municipality in Metro or the Toronto region. In 1986, **Scarborough had 26,000 children under 6 needing child care**, out of 98,000 in Metro and 175,000 in the whole urban area. It also had 17,000 children aged 6 - 9 needing care. (Need is defined as the number of children whose mother is in the labour force.)

North York and the City of Toronto had more low income and non- English speaking children needing child care than Scarborough. Within the Toronto region, these three cities had the highest level of special needs.

THE LICENSED DAY CARE SYSTEM MEETS 20% OF THE NEED

Scarborough has about 5,300 licensed day care spaces for children under 6 - about 1 space for every 5 children needing care. In addition, over 500 children receive licensed care in private homes. This pattern is repeated throughout the region. This discrepancy is even greater for 6 to 9 year olds - about 1 space for every 10 children.

THE INFORMAL SECTOR IS IMPORTANT

The discrepancy between need and licensed day care spaces emphasizes the importance of the informal (or non-licensed) sector in providing child care - grandparents, baby sitters, etc. The Phase III survey results will tell us more.

SCARBOROUGH HAS CONCENTRATIONS OF NEED

Needs are high in new neighbourhoods, especially north of Highway 401. In the older parts of the City, about 10 apartment areas stand out as concentrations of need.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEED CHANGES

Neighbourhoods change, as children grow older and families move in and out. Child care needs also change, and often quite quickly. The City could use the relatively simple methodology developed in the study to monitor changes in need every 5 years based on the Census.

GREAT POTENTIAL FOR WORK-BASED DAY CARE

About 16,000 children under 6 have a mother who works in Scarborough. This potential for work-based day care shows two major concentrations - in the general area of the City Centre, and in the Golden Mile area (Eglinton, west of Birchmount). However, besides those in these two areas, Scarborough has another 25 employment locations (office buildings, plants, malls, hospitals, etc.) with over 500 employees.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SUMMARIZES THE KEY DATA FOR SCARBOROUGH:

	Total
1. Children Needing Child Care (1986)	
• Children Under 6	25,570
• 6 to 9 Years Old	17,470
	43,040
2. Low Income Children Needing Child Care (1986)	
• Children Under 6	3,450
• 6 to 9 Years Old	2,360
	5,810
3. Non-English-Speaking Children Needing Child Care (1986)	
• Children Under 6	3,725
• 6 to 9 Years Old	2,545
	6,270
4. Day Care Spaces (1989)	
• Children Under 6	5,325
• 6 to 9 Years Old	1,400
	6,725
5. Children Under 6 Whose Mother Works In Scarborough (1988)	15,730

THE SURVEY WILL COMPLEMENT THIS ANALYSIS

The Demographic estimates of Need were based on 1986 Census data. They are estimates, calculated using data from the Census, and assumptions about working mothers, age of children, family size, the incidence of low income, and the proportion of non-English speaking children. The survey of parents in Scarborough will help us evaluate the reliability of these assumptions.

The Survey will also show us how child care is provided outside of the licensed day care system. **This will enable us to estimate a much more useful indicator of the potential need for licensed day care spaces** than the simple difference between need and spaces in this analysis.

DAY CARE CENTRE DATA BASE:

To estimate the present provision of day care in Scarborough, a Day Care Centre data base has been set up. It contains information on:

- Name, address, telephone number
- Operator type
- Licensed capacity and renewal date
- Ages served and enrolments
- Programmes
- Subsidized spaces
- Language(s) spoken by staff
- Location by Ward
- Building type

We intend to keep this data up-to-date as a resource for Council and City staff.

ESTIMATING CHILD CARE NEEDS

All children need care. For this analysis, Child Care means care given to children by people other than their parents or guardians ("primary care givers"). Children need child care because both parents work, because the parent in a single parent family works, or because non-working parents are unable to provide care because, for example, they are at school or college, or they are disabled (physically, mentally, emotionally) or in hospital, prison or otherwise away from the home.

The concern in this report is with working parents. The extent of need associated with parents away from home for reasons other than work may be revealed in the survey of Scarborough parents.

The report examines need for child care from two complimentary perspectives: the residence of the children ("home-based care"); and the workplace of the mother ("work-based care").

The report assumes that children need child care (or "day care") because their **mother** works. Put another way, if day care were unavailable, the mother would stay home to care for the children, not the father.

In essence, therefore, we are using one main indicator of need for child care: an estimate of the number of children of a particular age group whose mother is in the labour force. (see Appendix, "How was the need for child care estimated?")

OVERALL NEED IN SCARBOROUGH

Scarborough has more children requiring child care than any other municipality in the Toronto region - including North York and Toronto which have significantly higher population than Scarborough. Table 1 sets out need by municipality.

Needs will change in the future. Children under 6 needing child care will peak in the 1990's and slowly decline thereafter. The precise number at the peak cannot be predicted, but the methodology can be used at successive censuses to estimate needs again.

LOW INCOME NEED

Scarborough has fewer low-income children needing child care than North York and Toronto (Table 2). These three municipalities have much higher levels of low income need than others in the Toronto Region.

TABLE 1: CHILD CARE NEEDS IN THE TORONTO REGION, 1986

City	Number of Children Needing Child Care			
	Under 6	6-9 Years	10-12 Years	Total
Scarborough	25,570	17,470	13,310	56,350
North York	24,500	15,820	12,530	52,850
Toronto	24,170	13,590	10,375	48,135
Etobicoke	13,085	8,310	6,300	27,695
York	6,425	3,665	2,660	12,750
East York	4,430	2,480	1,775	8,685
Metro Toronto	**98,180**	**61,335**	**46,950**	**206,465**
Pickering	3,365	2,330	1,125	6,820
Ajax	2,580	1,630	1,730	5,940
Markham	7,685	5,595	4,325	17,605
Richmond Hill	2,650	1,710	1,270	5,630
Vaughan	5,015	3,045	2,240	10,300
Brampton	12,840	9,290	6,940	29,070
Mississauga	22,085	16,050	12,365	50,500
Oakville	3,815	2,930	2,375	9,120
Rest of Non-Metro CMA	16,355	11,510	9,065	36,930
Non-Metro CMA	**76,390**	**54,090**	**41,435**	**171,915**
Toronto CMA	**174,570**	**115,425**	**88,385**	**378,380**

Source: Calculations based on 1986 Census Data; See Appendix for methodology.

TABLE 2: CHILD CARE NEEDS OF LOW-INCOME CHILDREN IN THE TORONTO REGION, 1986

City	Number of Children Needing Child Care			
	Under 6	6-9 Years	10-12 Years	Total
Scarborough	3,450	2,360	1,795	7,605
North York	3,750	2,420	1,915	8,805
Toronto	5,195	2,920	2,230	10,345
Etobicoke	1,570	995	755	3,320
York	1,240	705	515	2,460
East York	660	370	265	1,295
Metro Toronto	**16,100**	**10,060**	**7,700**	**33,110**
Pickering	225	155	75	455
Ajax	185	115	125	425
Markham	405	295	230	930
Richmond Hill	180	115	85	380
Vaughan	360	220	160	740
Brampton	966	695	520	2,180
Mississauga	1,920	1,395	1,075	4,390
Oakville	235	180	145	560
Rest of Non- Metro CMA	1,260	885	700	2,845
Non-Metro CMA	**5,270**	**3,730**	**2,860**	**12,905**
Toronto CMA	**22,870**	**15,120**	**11,580**	**46,015**

Source: Calculations based on 1986 Census Data; See Appendix for methodology.

TABLE 3: CHILD CARE NEEDS OF NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING CHILDREN IN THE TORONTO REGION, 1986

City	Number of Children Needing Child Care			
	Under 6	6-9 Years	10-12 Years	Total
Scarborough	3,725	2,545	1,940	8,210
North York	5,520	3,565	2,825	11,910
Toronto	5,845	3,285	2,510	11,640
Etobicoke	2,145	1,360	1,035	4,540
York	1,725	985	715	3,425
East York	760	440	315	1,535
Metro Toronto	**20,010**	**12,500**	**9,570**	**41,260**
Pickering	85	60	30	175
Ajax	65	40	45	150
Markham	850	620	480	1,950
Richmond Hill	220	145	105	470
Vaughan	1,190	720	530	2,440
Brampton	1,120	810	605	2,535
Mississauga	2,875	2,090	1,610	6,575
Oakville	280	215	175	670
Rest of Non-Metro CMA	515	360	285	1,160
Non-Metro CMA	**6,975**	**4,940**	**3,785**	**16,125**
Toronto CMA	**28,365**	**18,755**	**14,360**	**57,385**

Source: Calculations based on 1986 Census Data; See Appendix for methodology.

The number of low income children needing child care was estimated by using the reported incidence of low income in the 1986 Census. In Scarborough, 13.5% of all people in private households lived in low income families. We assumed, therefore that 13.5% of children needing child care, lived in low income families. Low-income families were counted using Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs, which vary according to the size of the family, and the size of the urban area they live in. For example, in 1985, a Scarborough family of four with an income below $20,800, was counted as a low-income family.

NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING NEED

A similar methodology was used to estimate child care needs of non-english speaking children (Table 3). Again, Toronto and North York have the greatest need. Scarborough's needs are significantly lower then these two cities.

The variable used from the 1986 Census to make these estimates was Home Language - the language most often spoken at home. We calculated the proportion of those in the municipality speaking only one language at home who did not use English, and then assumed that the same proportion would need child care.

As with the total population, and the numbers of children needing child care, the proportions of low income children and non-english speaking children may change. That is why we have concentrated our efforts on a relatively simple, reproducible methodology for making these estimates.

MEETING THE NEED

Tables 4 and 5 compare the estimated need for child care with the number of day care spaces in Scarborough and the five regional municipalities in the Toronto area (The number of spaces in each local municipality is unavailable). In all cases, licensed day care centres meet a relatively small portion of the estimated need. This indicates the importance of informal care in meeting need, as well as a potential need to provide more licensed spaces. In addition, some needs are met through licensed care in private homes - about 650 spaces in Scarborough, most of which are for children under 6. The survey of Scarborough parents should provide a stronger indication of these dimensions.

Scarborough's day care centres meet a slightly lower portion of its need than Metro's centres as a whole. Again, the parent survey should tell us whether this is because Scarborough parents are more likely to prefer the informal sector or not.

TABLE 4: CHILD CARE NEEDS AND DAY CARE PROVISION IN THE TORONTO REGION, CHILDREN UNDER 6

City or Region	Children Needing Care	Licensed Daycare Spaces	Potential Need for Licenced	Potential as% of Need
Scarborough	25,570	5,325	20,245	79
Metro Toronto	98,175	27,179	70,996	72
Durham	18,320	5,160	13,160	72
York	22,455	7,061	15,394	69
Peel	36,980	7,517	29,463	80
Halton	12,795	5,899	6,896	54

* Children Needing Care Less Day Care Spaces

Sources: Estimates of Need based on 1986 Census data; see Appendix for methodology.
Number of spaces from D.N.I.S., Ministry of Community and Social Services, Toronto.

TABLE 5: CHILD CARE NEEDS AND DAY CARE PROVISION IN THE TORONTO REGION, CHILDREN AGED 6-9.

City or Region	Children Needing Care	Licensed Daycare Spaces	Potential Need for Licenced	Potential as% of Need
Scarborough	17,470	1,400	16,070	92
Metro Toronto	61,345	6,678	54,667	89
Durham	13,310	573	12,737	96
York	15,610	1,066	14,544	93
Peel	26,720	800	25,920	97
Halton	10,065	1,543	8,522	85

* Children Needing Care Less Day Care Spaces

Sources: Estimates of Need based on 1986 Census data; see Appendix for methodology.
Number of spaces from D.N.I.S., Ministry of Community and Social Services, Toronto.

We should note a technical problem with Tables 4 and 5. They compare 1986 estimates of need with the number of spaces in 1989. The need will have changed since 1986, but not so greatly that the magnitude of the shortfall will change much.

We might also note the difficulty of obtaining good data on licensed day care spaces, particularly for the local municipalities. Yet these data are potentially readily available, because all spaces are licensed by the Provincial Ministry of Community and Social Services and the number of spaces for each age group in each centre is recorded.

NEED WITHIN SCARBOROUGH

Within Scarborough, child care needs vary widely (Figures 1 and 2). The same areas stand out as having the greatest need both for under 6 year olds and 6 to 9 year olds. The areas with the greatest concentration of need south of Highway 401 have high density development, and relatively high population density. The areas north of Highway 401 are new single family subdivisions.

LOW INCOME NEED WITHIN SCARBOROUGH

Low income need tends to be concentrated in small areas in Scarborough (Figure 3). Just 12% of the Census Tracts contain 54%of the city's low income need. Generally, these are areas with apartment concentrations, often with subsidized housing. Note, however, that not all areas of apartments have a high level of low income need (e.g. Finch and Warden, Sheppard and Birchmount). Most pockets of low income need are south of Highway 401.

NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING NEED WITHIN SCARBOROUGH

The main concentrations of non-english speaking need lie in the north end of the city (Figure 4). There are, however some pockets, south of Highway 401.

Because of the high levels of immigrants moving into Scarborough, these concentrations of non-english speaking need could spread or intensify, and new concentrations may develop. It will be important to monitor this following the next census.

We have only shown maps of low income and non-english speaking need for children under 6. Similar maps can easily be prepared for 6-9 or 10-12 year olds.

MEETING THE NEED IN SCARBOROUGH

The location of Scarborough's day care centres is shown in Figure 5. Figures 6 and 7 show the potential need for more licensed day care spaces. These maps are based on the total estimated need in

each Census Tract less the number of spaces for each age group. They do not account for needs met through private home day care or the informal sector. Given the absolute size of the estimated potential, these are obviously important vehicles for meeting the need.

Although the absolute size of the potential need for more licensed spaces shown in Figures 6 and 7 may be smaller than that shown, its relative distribution should be no different. The maps are a useful starting pointing for identifying locations for new day care centres.

For children under 6, the newer neighbourhoods in the north end of the city show a large potential for more licensed spaces, along with some smaller areas, characterized by apartment concentrations, south of Highway 401.

The pattern is somewhat different for 6-9 year olds, with relatively low potential across wide areas of the city, but high concentrations in a few neighbourhoods - reflecting either apartment concentrations, or, north of Highway 401, the stage in the neighbourhood's development.

FUTURE HOME-BASED NEEDS

We have not projected future age-specific day care needs for the next 10 years. We don't have a methodology that will do this with any great reliability for small areas such as neighbourhoods. But we do have a methodology which enables us to estimate need at each census date. Needs are unlikely to fluctuate violently over 5 years.Some general comments on future needs:

1. The largest age-group cohorts in Scarborough are in their mid- twenties - the peak child bearing years. Fertility - based need for day care facilities will continue to increase in the short run. Thereafter, sustaining or increasing the overall level of need will depend on:
   - increasing female participation in the labour force,
   - and possibly higher rates of immigration.

   Neither can be predicted with certainty.
2. Within Scarborough, new subdivisions will see initially high levels of need for day care centres (for maybe 10 to 15 years), but a gradual decline in this need, thereafter. For example:
   - The area bounded by Brimley and Midland, between Huntingwood and the Ontario Hydro corridor south of Steeles was a new neighbourhood in the 1970's. It had about 850 children aged 0-4 in 1981; by 1986 this number had declined by over 25% to 615. On the other hand, the number of 5 to 9 year olds had increased slightly, from 750 to 805.
   - The neighbourhood immediately south of the City Centre (bounded by McCowan and Brimley, Ellesmere and Lawrence) shows this progression over 25 years. In 1961, the area had 740 children under 5; by 1986, this had fallen to 130. Even allowing for the higher birth rates of the 1950s and 1960s; this still points to the sharp long-term fall in day care

FIGURE 1: CHILD CARE NEEDS IN SCARBOROUGH
Children Under 6, 1986

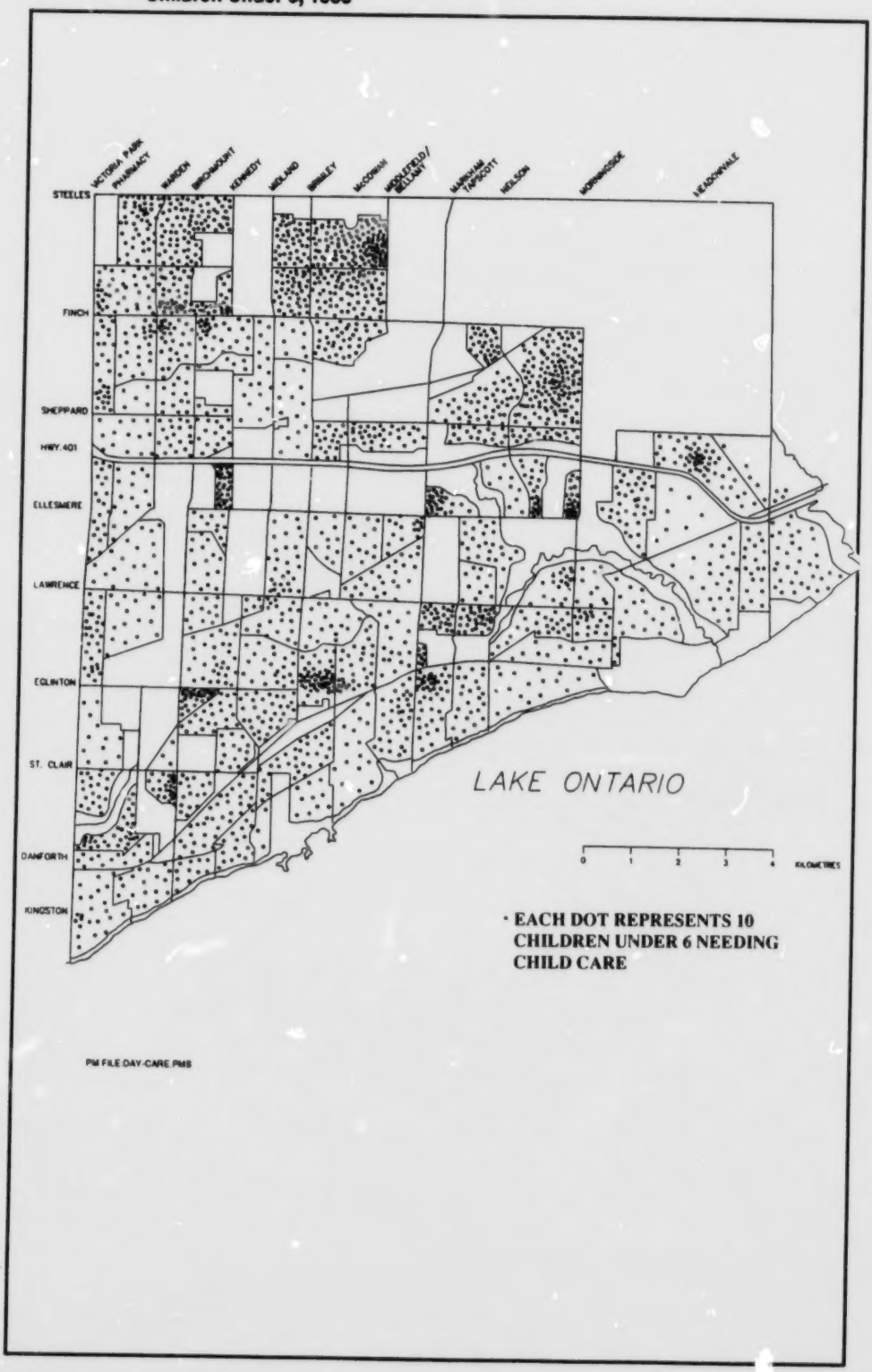


FIGURE 2: CHILD CARE NEEDS IN SCARBOROUGH
Children Aged 6 to 9, 1986

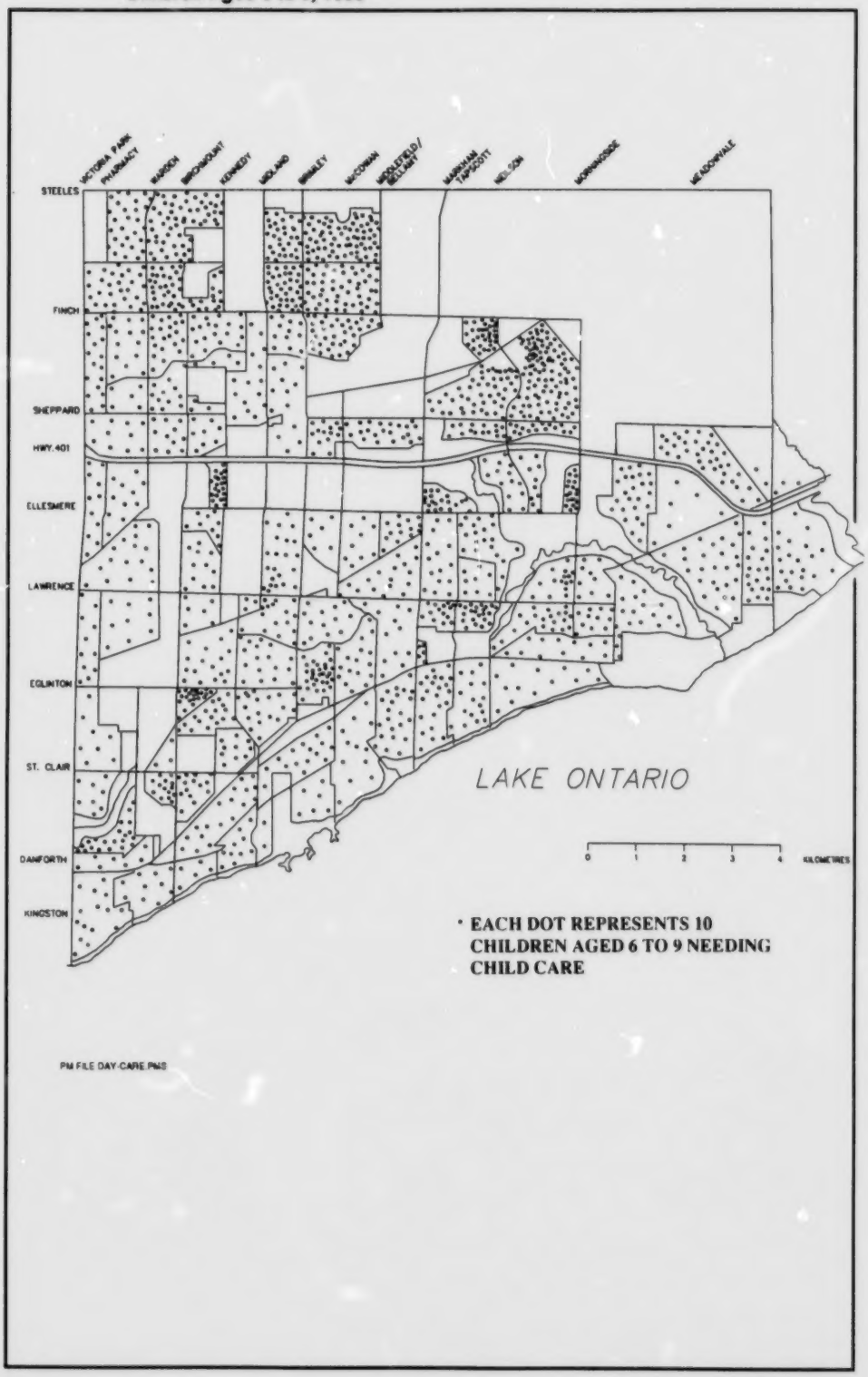


FIGURE 3: LOW INCOME CHILD CARE NEEDS IN SCARBOROUGH
Children Under 6, 1986

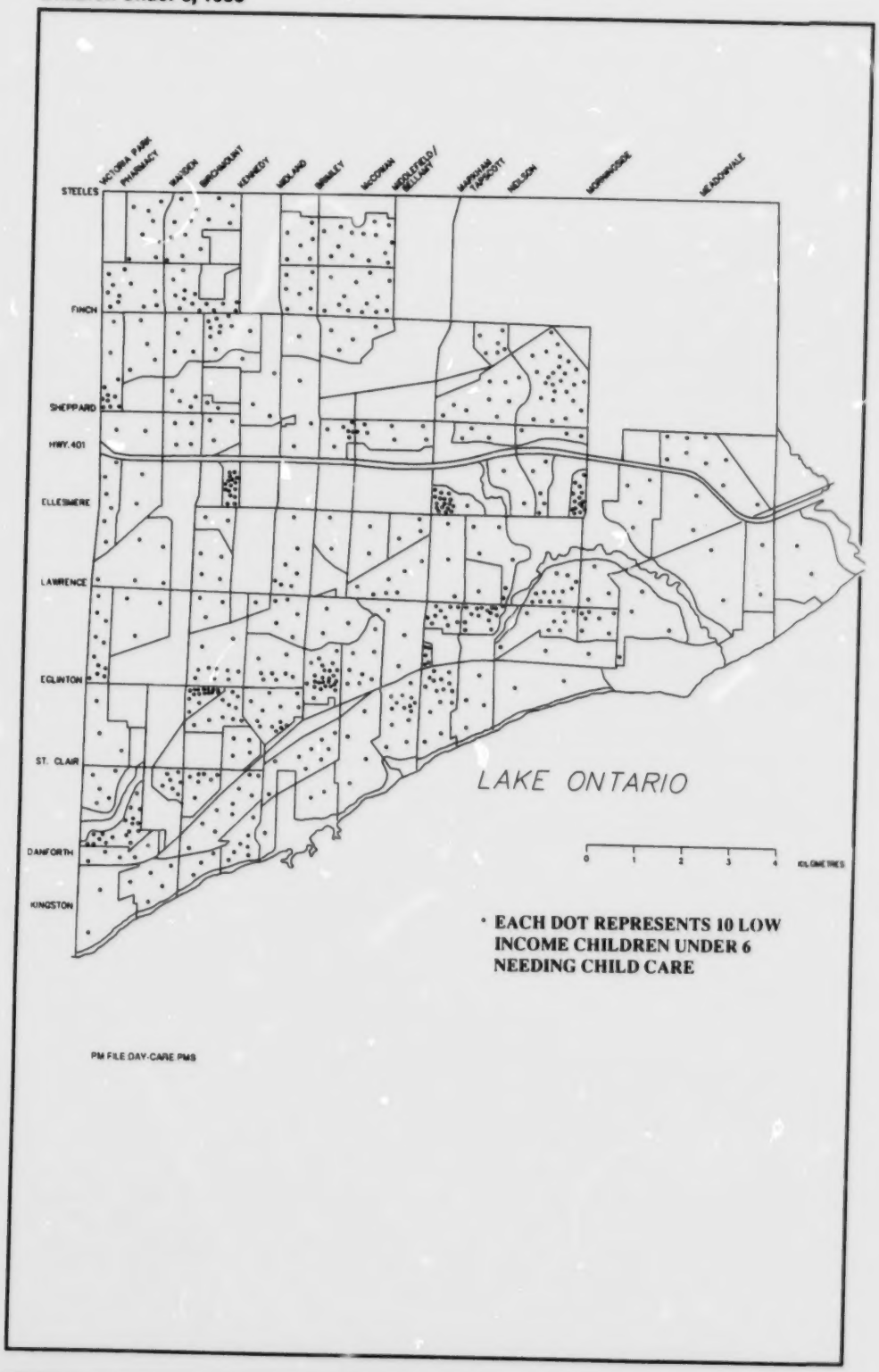


FIGURE 4: NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING CHILD CARE NEEDS IN SCARBOROUGH
Children Under 6, 1986

FIGURE 5: SCARBOROUGH DAY CARE CENTRES, 1989

FIGURE 6: POTENTIAL NEED FOR LICENCED DAY CARE
Children Under 6, 1986

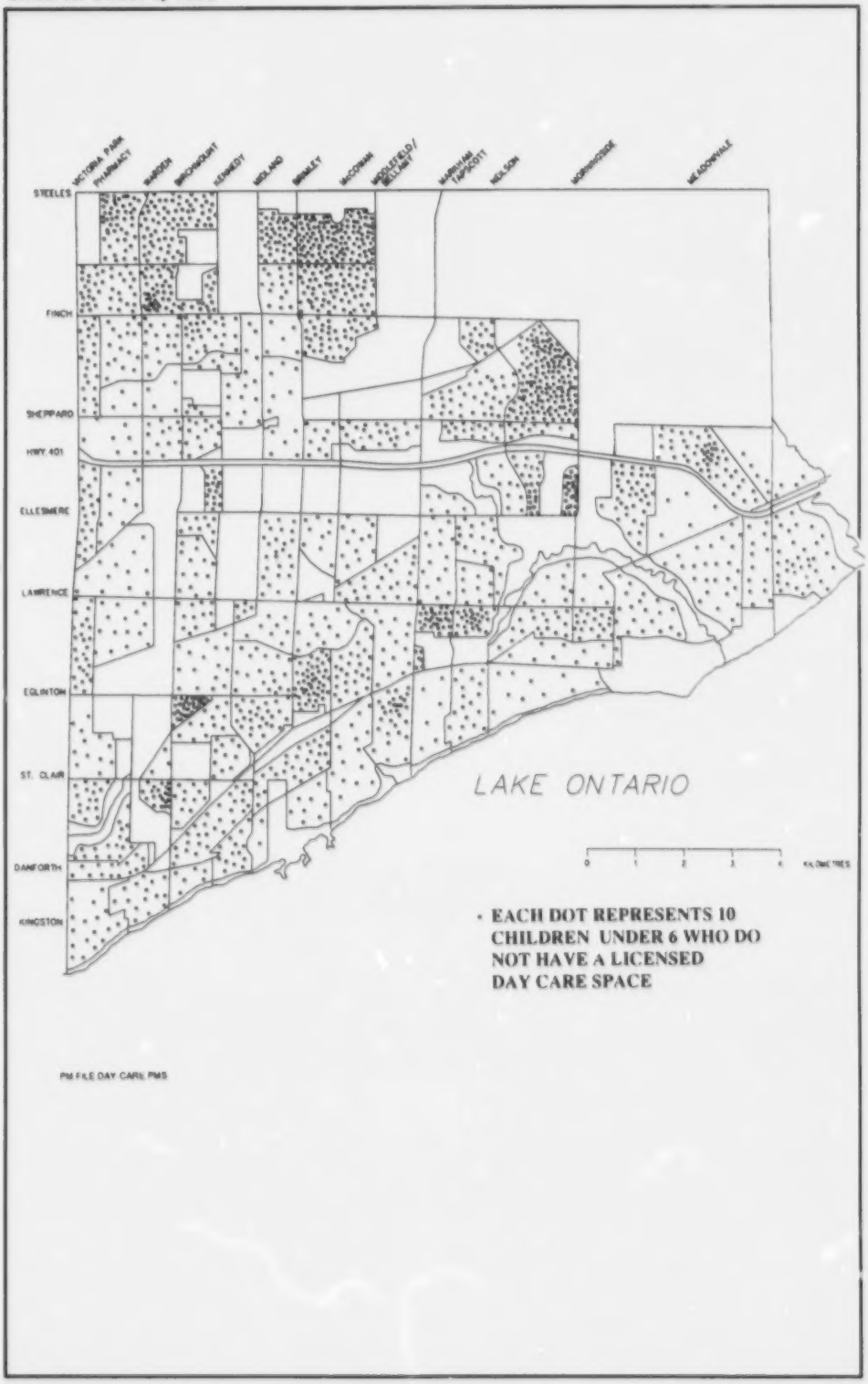
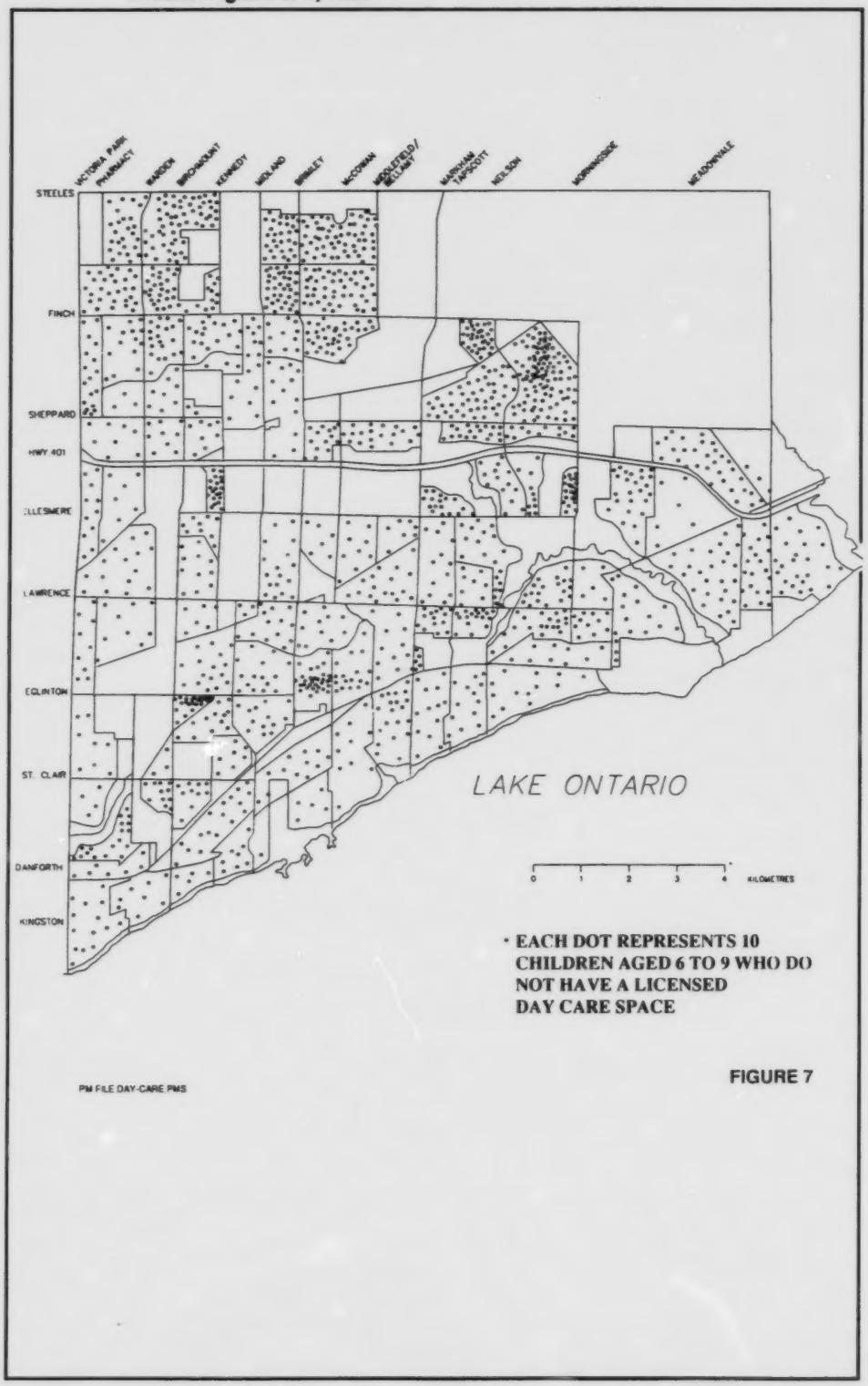


FIGURE 7: POTENTIAL NEED FOR LICENCED DAY CARE
Children Aged 6 to 9, 1986



need that we can expect from single family subdivisions.

3. Eventually, however, these older areas may see an increase in child care need, as younger families move in to replace older Seniors leaving their homes. For example:

   - The older single-family neighbourhoods along the lakeshore, from Victoria Park east to about McCowan, saw an 18% increase in the number of children under 6 between 1981 and 1986. Note, however, that these are areas with comparatively low concentrations of need.

   The overall apartment-based need for child care may not change greatly, but local areas may show sharp variations. Examples from the 1981 - 1986 period:

   - Overall, areas with over 60% of their dwelling units in apartments saw a 4% decline in the number of children under 6, compared with a 9% increase for Scarborough as a whole. Some areas declined by over 15%, while others increased by up to 20%.
   - The three areas south of Highway 401 with the highest concentrations of need all saw sharp changes in the number of children under 6: a 9% increase, a 13% decrease, and with a 14% decrease.
   - Of three other areas with many apartments and a relatively high concentration of need, south of Highway 401, two saw a 7% decrease, and the other a 20% increase in the number of children under 6.

4. Metro Toronto recently adopted a target population of 2.5 million in 2011 for planning purposes. If present trends continue, the 2011 population will be about 2.2 million. Achieving the extra 300,000 will be dependent on high net migration into Toronto; it will also require an additional 225,000 housing units between 1986 and 2011.

   Immigrant households are young and produce children; the new housing units are likely to be apartments. New concentrations of child care need are possible.

WORK-BASED DAY CARE NEEDS

In 1988, nearly 190,000 people were employed in Scarborough. Based on the types of jobs, probably about 90,000 were women. Obviously many had children who required some form of child care.

We used Toronto-wide data on the number of female workers in each major employment sector, and a Toronto-wide estimate of the number of children under 6 per woman in the workforce to estimate the number of children of women workers who need child care. We assume all 6-9 year olds will be served by 'home -based' day care. The results are summarized in Table 6. We don't know how many of these children needing care live in Scarborough.

Scarborough has over 25% of the home-based child care need in Metro Toronto, but only about 14% of the work-based need. This reflects Scarborough's comparatively smaller employment base, and the fact that many Scarborough mothers commute to other municipalities - especially North York and Toronto.

WORK-BASED NEED IN SCARBOROUGH

The same method for estimating work-based need was applied to Scarborough's Communities and Industrial Districts. (See Figure 8.)

The residential areas generally have much lower work-based need than industrial areas. Bendale, Morningside, and Clairlea are somewhat higher - reflecting the presence of a large hospital in each of these communities.

The Industrial Districts with the greatest concentration of need reflect the presence of office buildings or very large plants. Only the City Centre's concentration of work-based need approaches the greatest concentrations of home-based need (shown for example in Figure 1).

An alternative approach to work-based need is to identify locations with high employment, such as hospitals, plants or office buildings. Figure 9 shows 42 locations with over 500 employees in 1988. An industrial establishment with 500 workers could support a day care centre for about 28 children - assuming that all the mothers with children under 6 used the centre. If fathers were also to bring children, a larger centre could be supported. A service establishment with 500 employees could support a 48 space day care centre.

The locations on the map are one of five types: hospitals; shopping centres; industrial malls; large plants or warehouses; office buildings or data centres.

Two or three clusters of large establishments (City Centre, West end or Progress, Golden Mile area of Eglinton) certainly indicate potential for independent day care centres serving work-based need.

TABLE 6: WORK-BASED DAY CARE NEEDS, METRO TORONTO, 1988
(Number of Children Under 6 with a working mother, by mother's place of work)

Municipality	Number of Children	
	Under Age Six (6) With Mothers Working In The Municipality	Percent of Metro Toronto Total
Scarborough	15,730	14
North York	26,480	23
Toronto	52,465	46
Etobicoke	14,765	13
York	2,950	3
East York	2,545	2
Metro Toronto	**114,395**	**100**

Notes:

1. Assumptions used in estimates and methodology:
   i) Female Workers in employment sectors: Industrial (E1) - 33%; Services (E2) - 55%
   ii) Female Workers with Children Under 6: 13%
   iii) No. of Children under 6 per Female Worder with Children under 6: 1.33
   iv) Children needing work-based day care (CW): CW = (E1 x .33) + (E2 x .55) x .13 x 1.33
2. Sources:
   i) 1986 Census: •Female Workers with Children
      •Children per worker
      •Proportion Female Workers in each major employment sector
   ii) 1988 Metro Toronto Planning Department
      Employment Survey - No. of jobs in each major employment sector, by municipality.

FIGURE 8: WORK-BASED CHILD CARE NEED
Children Under 6, 1986

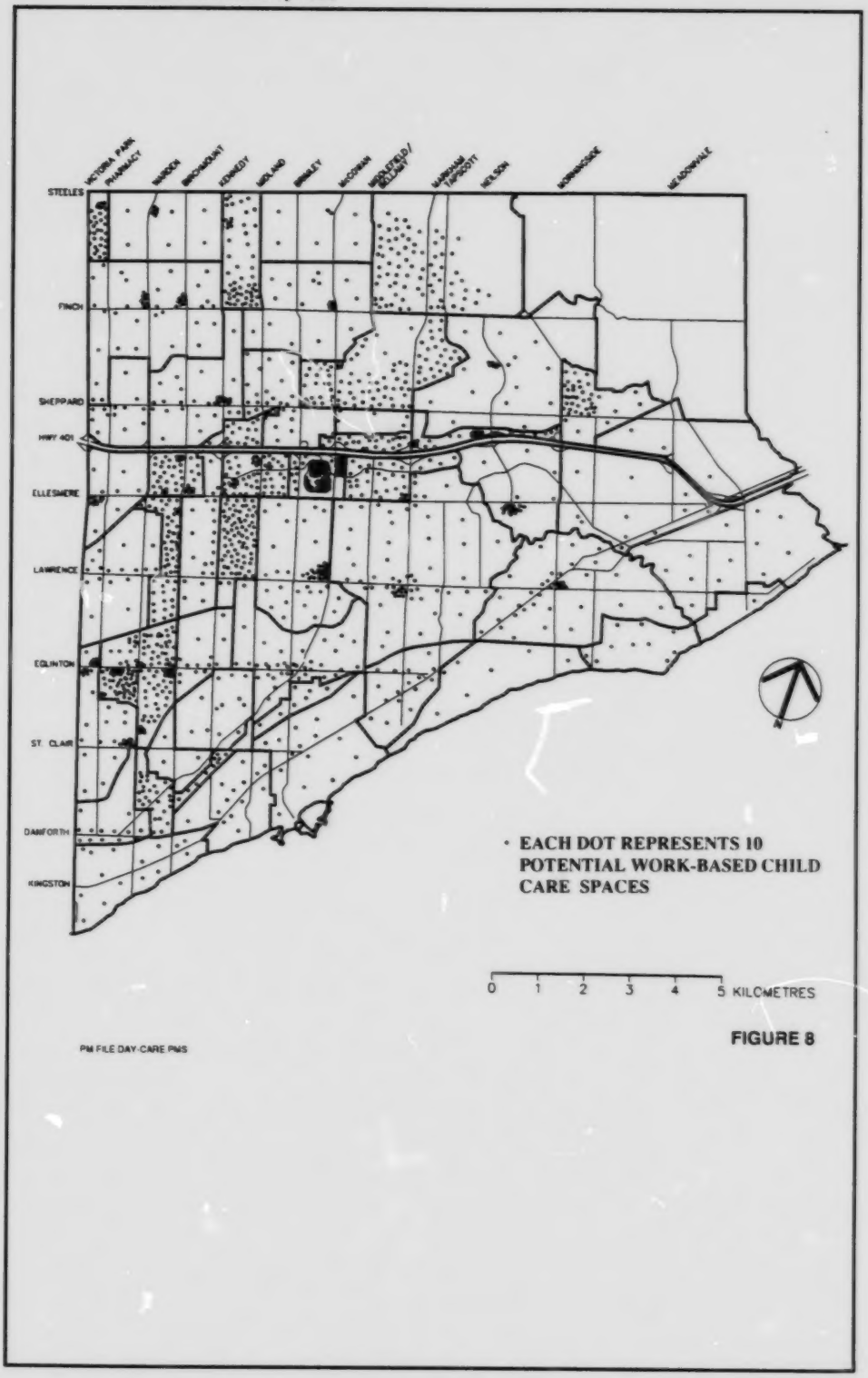
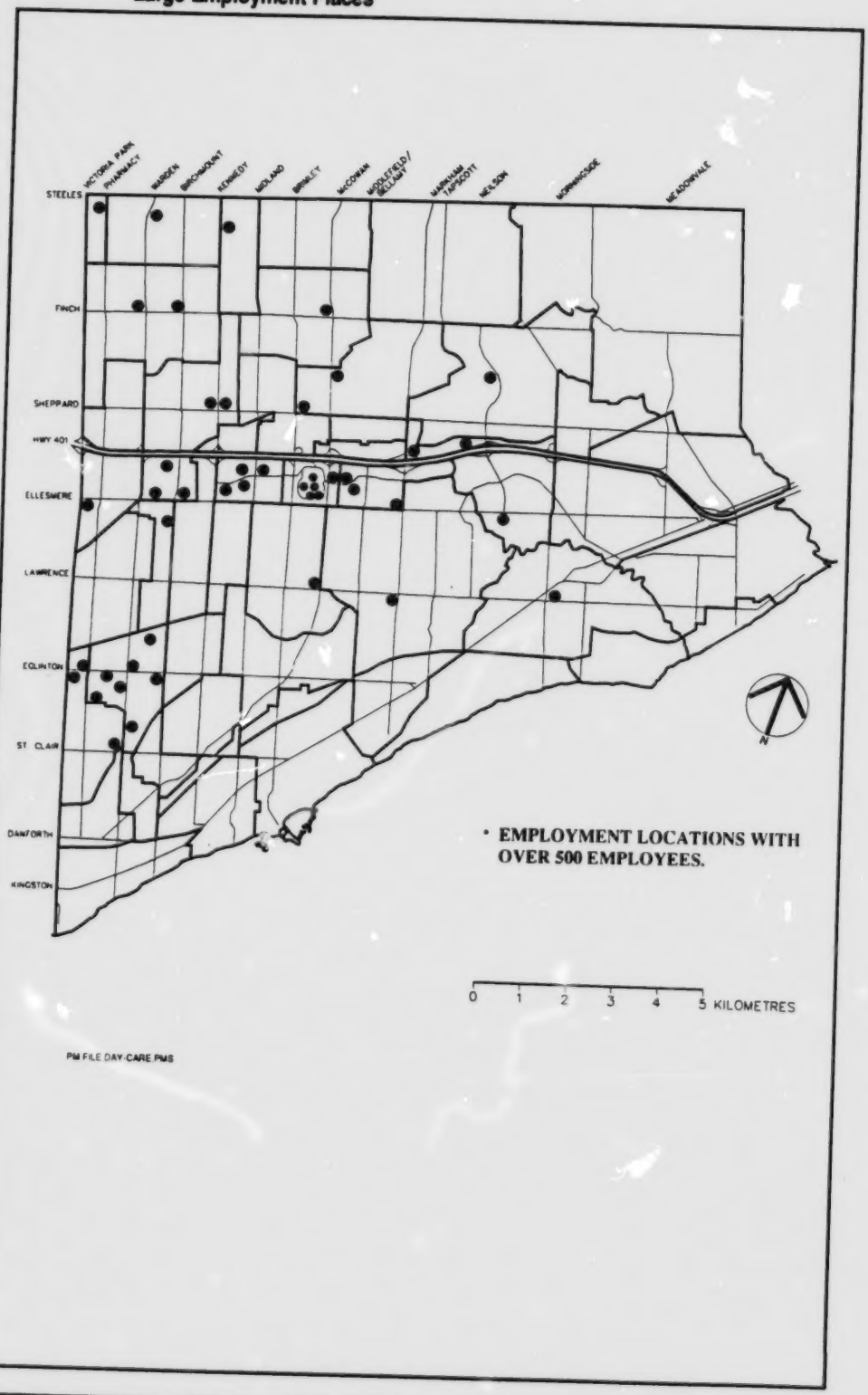


FIGURE 8

FIGURE 9: WORK-BASED CHILD CARE NEED
Large Employment Places



CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY

PHASE 2: SERVICE DELIVERY EVALUATION

PHASE 2 - SERVICE DELIVERY EVALUATION - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sixty-three key informants in the Scarborough Child Care Community participated in focus groups and personal interviews. This is what they said.

DEMAND IS GROWING — AND SERVICES ARE EXPANDING

Demand for child care in Scarborough is still growing because population and employment are also growing.

Child care services have expanded over the past three years — with more formal licensed child care centres, private home day care agencies, child care resource centres, and informal (non-licensed) child care registries.

BUT MORE IS NEEDED

Informants were unanimous in emphasizing the need for more expansion of services — particularly support services. Major needs are:

1. Improve the quality of service through education for:
   - service providers (operators, staff, caregivers);
   - service users;
   - service developers (City Departments, Boards of Education, Developers, Employers).
2. For appropriate services — provided by agencies in locations and forms that best meet the needs of children and their families.
3. For resources — both professional and financial for staff, service providers, and families.
4. For co-ordination — among service providers and service developers.

A SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON MULTICULTURAL NEEDS

The provision of services and resources needs to recognize Scarborough's broadening multicultural character. An understanding of, and empathy for, cultural differences is particularly needed.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STUDY OBJECTIVE

The intent of this phase of the Child Care Needs Study is to evaluate the current level of child care service in Scarborough.

The goal was to gather comprehensive and current information from the broadest source. Informants who, therefore, represent direct service, related services, community based organizations and elected officials were interviewed.

1.1 FOCUS GROUPS, PERSONAL INTERVIEWS - THE PROCESS

Focus group sessions and personal interviews were undertaken during July, August and September 1989.

There were 7 focus groups with a total of 34 participants. Each group of participants represented a common interest or service delivery, i.e.; child care operator, group day care, and private home day care, community development, social service agency, neighbourhood community centre, parent-child resource centre, informal child care, Municipal and Provincial Government Department. Sessions were usually 2-1/2 hours in length, and were conducted in a conversational format using a series of questions designed to stimulate the discussion. The questions* were divided into 3 main categories:

a) General Impressions	• What is the current level of service, and what is the Agency's awareness of service gaps?
b) Group/Service Specific	• What are the Program and Service issues? • What are their needs?
c) Recommendations	• Future development of child care services. • Innovative approaches/models to the delivery of child care.

Group responses were audio recorded and notes were taken by the interviewer.

Twenty-nine personal interviews, with a variety of social service agency staff, private home day care agencies, and City Councillors were conducted. Interviews lasted 1-1/2 hours. Questions were posed by the interviewer and centered around the service provider, the client population, and the respondents' view of current child care and future needs.

Examples and Highlights of the information gathered, focusing on the current level of service, perceived gaps, needs and recommendations are presented in this report.

Disclaimer:

It should be noted at the outset that the views and opinions expressed in this report are those of the persons interviewed as Key Informants. Although the opinions expressed are based upon these persons' professional experience, they are subjective viewpoints and not necessarily those of the City of Scarborough, Metro Toronto, or Health and Welfare, Canada.

* Appendix - Focus Group Question Sample.

2. CURRENT LEVEL OF CHILD CARE SERVICE DELIVERED IN SCARBOROUGH

Informants shared their perception of how well formal (licensed) and informal (non-licensed) child care services are distributed throughout Scarborough. Are the services meeting the need? If not, why not?

There has been considerable growth in the numbers of licensed child care centres, expansion of private home day care agencies and child care resource centres (which provide support to parents at home, and informal child care services) over the past three years (1986-1989).* Demand for child care continues to grow with the growth of the City's resident and work force population.

2.1 LEVEL OF SERVICE

The majority of respondents agreed that the numbers and variety of child care centres - formal group care settings licensed under the Day Nurseries Act to care for children between the ages of infancy and 9 years and Private Home Day Care Agencies, formal home care settings licensed under the Day Nurseries Act to offer care for children between the ages of infancy and 9 years was "inadequate" and "inequitable" in Scarborough**. In particular, concerns were expressed in terms of the numbers and ages of children in care, services for children and families with special needs, resources to staff and families, and the quality of care.

Two groups in which child care operators participated were of the opinion that the number of centres was adequate. The services provided were not. They expressed concerns over the development of new centres being located in an area where services already exist. This, they reported, has resulted in increased operational costs (per child/per day) to both the existing and new centre. Enrolment numbers drop reducing income while expenses remain constant. Consequently, they recommend that development of new centres should complement and blend with existing services. As an example, where pre-school care is offered, new services should provide for infants (0-18 months), toddlers (18-30 months), and/or school-age children (6-9 years). Consultation with all existing child care service providers within the targeted area should be included in the development process. This process will contribute to equity and parental choice.

Child Care is expensive. To develop, to operate, to maintain, and to purchase. Limited capital and operational funding exists from various levels of Government and independent sources. Fee for service, to the parent, remains the main financial source.

2.2 SCHOOL-BASED CHILD CARE

One-third of Scarborough's licensed child care centres are located in schools.

The provision of child care space in all new schools in Ontario may still not meet the community needs. This was attempted by the joint Ministry of Community and Social Services, Ministry of Education policy statement 1986 - New Directions in Child Care. In most instances, centre size and enrolment age restrictions (3.8 yrs. - 9 yrs.), are based on school population needs and these restrictions limit access.

Both Public and Separate Boards of Education have policies that specify child care as a priority for vacant classroom space use. Boards' policies on leasing arrangements vary in length, from 1-10 years, in renewal options and rental fees. These variations cause concerns to existing and potential operators of child care as to their security of operation and their continuity of service to families. This also impacts on families attempting to make long term child care arrangements.

* Appendix - Child Care Service Growth Rate.
**Appendix - Child Care Statistics, July 1989

Other issues that may factor into current and future school space use for child care include the anticipated introduction of full day kindergarten, expansion of English as a second language classes, and the planned initiation of smaller numbers of children per classroom.

3. SERVICE GAPS

When the question was asked, "Where are the gaps in service?",it was expected that the respondents would identify specific locations throughout the City where service was non-existent or limited due to numbers of spaces subsidized, or non-subsidized, or by age restrictions. Such areas were identified in general terms as 'pockets' throughout Scarborough. For example, Malvern was identified as "in need" of all forms of service. However, the informants did not validate their assumptions with statistics. This assumption may prove true with the analysis of the resident based survey taking place in January, 1990.

There was concensus among all informants that the services most in need within both formal and informal care environments included:

- Infants (0-18 months)
- School age children (6-9 years).

3.1 INFANT CARE

The cost to provide and use infant care remains expensive to the parent to purchase, and service provider to maintain. Parental fees are quoted to cost $185-225 a week. Physical space, staffing numbers, and a lack of qualified staff are the prime barriers to licensed group care operators considering the provision of this service. The licensed private home day care agency and informal care registry informants report infant care showing an increase, and currently represents 40-50 per cent of children in formal/licensed home care. Home day care is selected by parents for their infants frequently because the provider is in a position to be more flexible in relation to hours of care than in a group care setting. The choice of location of care, either close to home or work, is a personal one for parents. However, availability often removes the choice. Lack of public awareness of the availability of home day care, licensed and informal was suggested as one factor to consider when comparing numbers of children in group and home care settings.

3.2 SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

The Y.M.C.A. First Base Program was singled out as the primary care provider for the school age child with programs in 24 schools. However, one informant stated that even "Y" fees have been increased, and are out of the reach for some families.

The need for more alternative forms of care, to complement the licensed child care centre, for older children (6-9 and 9-12 years) was expressed by more than one group of informants. Community Centres, Recreation and Parks Department, Y.M.C.A., and Boards of Education, will need to be involved in co-operative planning. Informants felt a greater role needed to be played by the Recreation and Parks Department, and Boards of Education in developing age appropriate, location appropriate, after-school activities for the school age child. There is an awareness on the part of Recreation and Parks Department staff of the need for activities for the school age child, beyond the traditional evenings and weekends. A major problem identified for Recreation & Parks Department programs is finding additional space. This will require, in some locations, consultation with the local school principal in order to secure school space, so that activities before and after school can be developed.

Local community and neighbourhood centres are experiencing more children using their

programs as a means of 'soft' day care. The parent or home care provider is aware of these centres' activities, and they encourage their children to attend. Many of these users are "latch-key kids". Where there is a licensed school age program operating within the community or neighbourhood centre, informants are reporting an inequity in the services provided. For example, provision for the serving of an afternoon snack to the children is available only in the licensed program.

In Metro Toronto Housing Authority buildings, Breakfast Clubs are operating in almost every one of their apartment/townhouses in Scarborough. Following breakfast, children are provided with simple craft activities until it is time to go to school. One building on Kingston Road is reported to serve approximately 70 children daily. This is another example of a program which has taken on a role of providing child care even though this is not its intended purpose.

Informal home care is readily available to the school-age child within some school communities. There is no way to measure the quality of this care if the home care provider is not associated with a licensed private home day care agency.

Attempts to respond to children's needs for care and provide services has resulted in duplication in some areas and nothing in others. This presents a problem for all agencies to attempt to resolve.

3.3 VACANT SPACES

Often used as a measure for community need, informants reported the major causes for vacant spaces in group care to be:

- spaces available without subsidized dollars for qualified families
- new centres with low enrolment,
- a change in the resident population, (in other words, community user need vs. service available)
- a 'seasonal depression', e.g., empty spaces where 5-year olds leave due to licensed age limitations.

In the home day care environment, the predominating factors were:

- spaces available without subsidized dollars for qualified families
- provider unwilling or unable to give care to a specific age of child, and
- as noted earlier, the user population's lack of knowledge of this form of care.

3.4 UNSERVICED AREAS

Private home day care agency informants reported that there were increasing requests for child care along the East and West car routes leading into the City, such as Kingston Road, Highway #2, Sheppard Avenue, the Highway #401 interchanges, and the Subway and Scarborough Rapid Transit stations. Unable to find home care providers in these areas, agencies cannot meet the need.

Informal (non-licensed) home care registry staff report that the lack of a sufficiently increasing funding base affects their service. Staff are unable to expand their agency catchment areas, outreach to recruit home providers or provide the resources to families seeking informal home care arrangements. This has resulted in areas such as East Scarborough from Meadowvale Avenue across the top of the City from Finch to Steeles Avenue without services as well.

Assumptions were made by informants that areas with new housing developments would be un-serviced. Apartment complexes would be underserviced. These assumptions may be validated by the residents' survey.

3.5 FLEXIBLE SERVICES

Respondents (both formal and informal) identified an acceleration in the frequency of requests for flexible and extended hours, part week care, part day care, and care for the ill child or child of an ill parent. Emergency care relating to a family crisis or disfunction, parent/provider relief and respite care are also frequently requested. Those working with families in crisis, in particular shelters for battered women, with teen moms, and with new mothers who are experiencing isolation, all echoed strongly the need to enhance flexible and creative forms of child care and drop-in programs.

Two informal home registry informants stated they have had additional requests for respite/day care for the elderly, and the adult functioning at a child's level.

It was suggested that these recurring requests will necessitate planning for change in service ultimately affecting formal and informal care providers, supporting agencies, employers, policy makers, and funders. **The expectations of the public are presenting new challenges.**

3.6 QUALITY

By far, the unanimous gaps in service and needs expressed by the informants are those most necessary to enhance the current quality of service delivery. This is reflected in the group's comments on the need for qualified staff. The staff member is a role model for the child and parent. In particular, in high risk communities the value of quality in staffing is reinforced.

Staff shortages were identified as a major factor affecting program quality. Although staff salaries were identified to still be considered low for the level of responsibility held, and could impact on quality care, this issue was not pursued beyond the issue of inequitable funding of salaries, through the Ontario Government Direct Operating Grant system between staff working in non-profit and commercial centres.

3.7 STAFF TRAINING

There was concensus on the need for enhanced staff training, primarily related to infant, toddler and school-age children, family crises and childhood stresses, behavioural and emotional problems. There were differing opinions regarding how the Early Childhood Education training at the Community College level could respond. The question is whether or not the training should be enhanced within the diploma program or if it should be enhanced through the introduction of post-diploma courses focusing on specific topics identified by staff working in the child care community. The local community college has introduced a post-diploma course in response to the expressed need for better administration skills of child care supervisors. Through the college Continuing Education Department, staff are able to develop courses to respond to training needs whether undergraduate or graduate.

3.8 RESOURCES TO OPERATORS

Additional resources are necessary to assist the operator, commercial or non-profit, in areas relating to the overall administration of the child care centre, and all aspects of Board of Directors' responsibilities. This need has been compounded by the recent acceleration in small non-profit parent-operated child care centres. Parents, who have accepted responsibilities on Boards of Directors, have found they have little or no experience, and have expressed a desire for help. Operators are also requesting resources to assist with day-to-day issues, recommendations for the physical use of their space, programming and unbiased input into their operations to enhance the level of service provided.

Budget restraints can present barriers to an operator's ability to purchase consultative services.

4. SPECIAL NEEDS

For the purpose of this study, the definition of special needs is that which has been developed by the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services, "A child or family experiencing special needs is a child or family who, at any given point in time: a) faces barriers to normal development, and functioning in one or more of the following areas of development: physical, social, emotional, communication, intellectual, behavioural, and/or, b) has increased vulnerability to environmental and non-environmental stresses including those related to family, social, economic and cultural circumstances."

There was agreement among the informants that special needs relate to every child. There was also agreement that child care was clearly a prevention program. Because it is recognized as prevention, informants agreed that children in child care arrangements and, indeed, whole families, are in need of resources and support. Headlining the needs of staff are those of resources and training.

4.1 RESOURCES

Resources are limited in Scarborough. There are insufficient numbers of mental health, child and family counselling, assessment and referral agencies within the City boundaries to meet the present and growing need for professional intervention. Waiting lists for a child's assessment are long. The wait is usually 3-6 months. Treatment is unlikely to begin within one year of assessment.

There are, at present, two services whose mandates include the provision of resources and support to the staff providing child care in group settings. Informal home care providers receive no such support. On July 31, 1989, the Scarborough Branch of the West End Creche, a day treatment centre for emotionally troubled pre-school and young school age children, and whose staff consulted with staff of child care centres, closed. Pre-School Discoveries, a day treatment centre, and a Case Co-ordination Worker at East Scarborough Boys and Girls Club remain the only agencies offering direct resources and support to child care staff.

Recently, The Parent Co-operative Pre-school Corporation has initiated a service to assist staff in co-operative nursery schools Metro-wide, the focus of this service being children who are developmentally delayed or physically challenged. There are no children in Scarborough receiving this resource support at the present time.

These three agencies receive varying amounts of funding from the Ministry of Community and Social Services. This funding base directly affects the amount of service.

There are three Provincial Government funded, integrated pre-school programs in Scarborough. Wayne Avenue Pre-School operated by the Easter Seal Society, provides both an integrated and segregated nursery school program for children who are physically challenged. Five Metro Toronto Children's Services child care centres provide full day and part day care programing, and Heather Heights Nursery School, a Metro Toronto Association for Community Living program which has, within the past year, begun a modified 'flow-through' model which is intended to enable more children who are developmentally delayed to move into the main child care stream following assessment and diagnoses. Varying amounts of support to the family and the integrated setting is offered by each service.

The City of Scarborough Public Health Nurses assigned to the licensed child care centres are able, within their visiting schedule, to provide what support, counselling and referrals they can to child care staff, and to the children's families.

Informants report that child care centre staff and home care providers are identifying children demonstrating behaviour and emotional problems at an earlier age. Early intervention is the key.

Staff become discouraged when referrals and resources are not available. Additional resources are necessary to assist parents of these children as well. The lack of sufficient professional resources has resulted in some children being withdrawn from care. On reported occasions, children have bounced from centre to centre or caregiver to caregiver. Parents have been forced to withhold information about their child's previous child care experience in order to secure a place in the new centre. They, therefore, lose precious time when the child and family could begin the process to receive some support.

The numbers of children participating in an integrated program or receiving professional support is very low.*

Needs expressed by the informants to fill the gaps in service of special needs children and families include:

- Agencies to refer children and families to for assessment, diagnosis and treatment,
- Sufficient staff within the agency to eliminate the long waiting lists — now quoted to be 3-6 months for assessment to one year for treatment,
- Agency staff designated to make on-site visits to child care centres or in providers homes to consult with staff,
- Agency staff services to counsel parents,
- Training courses for child care staff to gain competence in working with the 'identified' child, and
- Additional staff in the child care settings where there are large numbers of special needs children.

5. INFORMAL CHILD CARE SUPPORT SERVICES:

Informants reported that, in Scarborough, parent-child drop-in centres, places for parents, home care providers and children to meet together for mutual support, have large numbers of mothers and home care providers using their services. In some instances, the numbers are exceeding the available physical space. The majority of the people who frequent the programs are mothers who are staying at home caring for their own children.

However, the user population varies considerably with the community in which the drop-in centre is located. Accessibility by public transportation plays a large role in who is able to take advantage of the services offered by any drop-in centre.

Examples of the most frequent reasons given by the women who use the drop-ins include, relief from isolation, a place to meet other women, and activities and socialization for the children.

When an informal home registry connected to the drop-in or a registry wishes to promote the drop-in services to provide support to the home care provider, the issues are raised regarding space and staffing.

Home care providers have expressed difficulty in frequenting the drop-in due to the centres' limited physical space. As an example, if one provider, caring for 5 children, visits a drop-in, there is an immediate impact on the space. It also becomes difficult for the provider to supervise the children and gain any relief from her child caring responsibilities.

*Appendix - Integrated Program/Special Needs Statistics, July 1989

Informants observed that, although there were increasing numbers of ethnic women using some drop-in programs, they were concerned that the women did not feel a sense of belonging. There was an awareness that the drop-ins were "westernized" in their service approach and that more attention should be paid to the user group. The program or service offered, therefore, must respond to the users needs.

The informants further identified the limited funding base of all drop-in centres. This inadequate funding is reflected in concerns over inadequate space, staff restricted in their ability to respond to user needs and outreach to the community at large. They are unable to keep up with the current service demands. One informant stated that additional staff had to be sacrificed for program supplies. Agencies expressed their desire to be able to expand their services to include all ages of residents and provide a more family-based, community responsive, service.

6. THE MULTICULTURAL COMMUNITY

Statistics are not available to determine the numbers of children in unsupervised or casual care arrangements.

Informants suggest that 80% of children in need of care are in such arrangements.

Child care needs of ethno-racial groups vary little from the general community when looking at the whole issue of access to services. Whatever kinds of programs are developed, they must respond to who lives in that community or area. A respondent's comment suggested that, to do this, "we need a really good handle on who lives in Scarborough".

Within Scarborough, observers commented that not all ethnic groups live in a supportive environment. Although there are clusters of certain cultural/ethnic groups, there are many families or single persons scattered throughout the City. Support services to individuals and families, like the Catholic Immigration Bureau, Scarborough, (formerly St. Boniface Multicultural Centre), are discovered through word of mouth, or by casual contacts. Many residents tend to go to downtown Toronto to access any forms of social services.

Not all cultural groups are willing to place children in care outside the home. Religious practices can impact on diet, excluding certain foods that would be considered standard fare within the group care setting. Some ethnocultural groups have distinct child-rearing practices, which are not compatible with group care.

When there is a language barrier, the resident grandparent is often the preferred care provider for some ethnic groups which encourage extended families, . The parents have more confidence in their family's appreciation of their child's cultural needs.

There are increasing numbers of single parents in mainstream society and within the various ethnic communities. Without family support, and with a need for day care, some single parents will resist subsidized fee assistance, not knowing it is their right. Some ethnic groups preserve a closed community, preferring to take care of their own.

One program in Scarborough addressing the needs of battered women, has learned that many of the women are English illiterate and housebound in a strange country. Their needs not only include child care but also training in literacy programs, parenting skills, daily life skills, homemaking, nutrition, and assistance in accessing social and professional services.

In discussing family needs as they related to child care, specific needs, unique to the immigrant and refugee family, have emerged. Refugee families carry a heavy load. They are in a state of crisis, and are considered high risk. Children are vulnerable. There is a need to find ways to start the

healing process. There is often separation from the security of an extended family with part remaining in the country of origin and the other part in the new country. Informants state that in this country, a sole support parent, without English, frequently cannot find work or access the social service system. In order to meet economic pressures, child care is a basic need. With child care in place, the parent can, with some form of security, proceed to job hunt, and find accommodation. Ontario Welcome House reported interviewing 10,000 clients in 1988, a large percentage of whom were in need of some form of child care.*

Informants agreed that training for child care staff, and home care providers, must include an awareness of the multicultural community in terms of cultural differences, family values, nutrition, traditions, and communication characteristics.

The challenge for child care operators and agency Boards of Directors will be to develop operational policies and philosophies, plan and compliment programming and services sensitive to Scarborough's broadening multicultural community.

7. SCARBOROUGH COUNCILLORS' IMPRESSIONS

There was concensus among Councillors that change was taking place in the City. Change in the resident population, in development and in community revitalization were all noted.

Councillors reported growth in the numbers of new residents through the refugee and immigration process as well as through new affordable home developments. Increasing numbers of multi-family homes and basement apartments appear to affect most Ward populations and will impact on demands for all forms of services.

The implementation of the provisions of Section 36, Planning Act, was identified by most Councillors as an appropriate process to increase child care services, both in residential and commercial developments.

Child care needs and how this relates to current child care resources, as a political concern, can be expressed in terms of frequency of contacts made by residents to the Councillor. This appears not to be the route residents take in looking for child care. Calls to Councillors are rare.

It is anticipated that the Child Care Study results will be a valuable resource to Councillors.*

8. NEEDS AND ISSUES - IN CAPSULE:

The greatest needs and issues most frequently reported are listed:

STAFFING

- Qualifications (education and experience)
- Training and Professional development on an on-going basis
- Frequent turnover - stability of care
- Salaries

* Appendix - Multicultural Statistics, Census Canada, 1986

** Appendix - Ward Map

FUNDING

- Subsidized child care falling short of demand
- Inequitable distribution of dollars to formal/informal care
- Insecure - grant system
- Affordability of fees unpredictable
- Outreach services limited by lack of dollars

PROFESSIONAL CHILD CARE CONSULTANT RESOURCES

- To staff, provider
- To parents, families
- To operators, Boards of Directors

CO-ORDINATED RESOURCES REQUIRED

- Community support
- Municipal support
- Interagency support

MULTICULTURALISM

- Growth in immigrant and refugee population
- Cultural support
- Translation/interpreters
- Education, information
- Communication

SPECIAL NEEDS (FAMILIES) RESOURCES

- Professional services
- Family violence, assault, child abuse
- Emergency care - crisis intervention
- Teen moms
- Waiting lists growing - population growing
- Insufficient numbers of agencies and staff

PHYSICAL SPACE

- For expansion
- For development
- For parental choice
- Waiting lists unrealistic expectations

INFORMAL HOME CHILD CARE

- Guideline Publications
- Recognition and representation of the informal system
- Support services and network of informal care
- Expansion of registry services of informal care
- Outreach activities

DROP-IN CENTRES

- Space restrictions limit access and services
- Expansion to serve all ages
- Accessibility
- Staffing
- Funding restraints
- Outreach activities

SERVICE DELIVERY OF AVAILABLE CHILDREN'S SERVICES

- Community based child care and related services
- Location driven by demand
- Co-ordinated services among different kinds of child care

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

- Inadequate - inconsistent services to centres
- Time consuming - transferring on various surface routes
- Awkward for single parent with small children to manoeuvre children and supplies on and off buses, and throughout transit stations
- Costly even with Metropass

9. CONCLUSIONS

Current child care services in Scarborough are perceived to be inadequate and inequitable in numbers, location, and type of service. Resources to support and enhance existing services are inadequate. It is essential for all forms of services to expand and change in order to respond to present and future demands.

Needs of the residents are far ranging and will impact on the quality of service delivered.

All municipal and social service resources must work in concert to provide the most affordable, accessible services that will respond to the growing and changing needs of those who live and work in Scarborough. Educated and creative planning, in a co-operative spirit will be key factors.

10. FURTHER STUDY

There are areas that were not explored within the context of the focus group discussions and personal interviews.

These relate to:

- Work place child care,
- The involvement of business and industry in the development and provision of child care,
- The retail environment and child care needs and services,
- The impact of available and future public transportation services on all forms of child care, and
- The increasing need for assistance to families of all income levels with child care fees.

These issues, however, will be addressed before the end of the Study.

In addition, the information gained from this phase of the study will be analyzed together with Phase I Demographic Analysis and the results of the January 1990 Phase III Resident Attitudinal Survey. By comparing and analyzing the responses, insight into further direction will be gained.

11. RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following recommendations were reported during the Phase II discussions. For the purpose of this report, the recommendations are grouped to relate to identified gaps, needs or issues. They consolidate common trends and suggestions which were echoed by several sources during the study.

11.1 COMMUNICATION:

1. Social service agencies, Municipal Departments, and community groups are providing services independent of one another. This is a duplication of service, causing major gaps. There is a lack of common knowledge among service providers. Therefore it is recommended that:

   A network of child care related agencies be established to co-ordinate all child care services, and to ensure that service delivery meets identified community needs.

   The question to be determined is -

   - Who should be the facilitator of this network?
   - Who and how would the network be supported financially?

2. The general public, other agencies, child care operators, and City Departments do not know where to find the services available, how to access them, or what the service criteria are. Child care needs are immediate. Parents need to know what current level of service is available. Parents need clear information to make educated child care choices. Therefore it is recommended that:

   An Information Bureau be created to provide accurate information to all who need it.

   This Information Bureau should produce a handbook or manual that includes all services available in Scarborough. It should provide a corresponding map documenting the location of services and ensure all of this information is current.

3. The Information Bureau should create a 'hot line' or 'instant information line' which is maintained 24 hours a day. Phone operators should respond to crisis situations through a central number.

   The question to be determined is where and who would be responsible to maintain it.

4. The City should publicize the Information Bureau resources through:

   - Recreation & Parks Calendar of events
   - Board of Education Calendar of events
   - Sales offices of all new housing and apartment developments.

11.2 RESOURCES:

1. Services in Scarborough are not expanding but shrinking. Needs of families and child care providers are growing. Scarborough needs the full variety of child care service such as formal child care, informal child care, counselling and referral services, and family resource centres. These services must be funded to respond with flexibility to changing community needs. Therefore it is recommended that:
   a) The level of social services currently available to Scarborough residents be increased.
   b) Families should be receiving services in their own language which are affordable and age appropriate.
   c) The Department of Health take a leadership position in developing support to staff in child care centres who have identified children in need who have not received formal diagnosis.
   d) The City of Scarborough take a leadership role in developing an on-site employer-supported child care centre. This centre to be a model for other Scarborough based employers and employees.

It is further recommended that the City take a leadership role to establish a rotating fund which could be used to provide small grants to support start-up or bridge financing to child care and related services.

11.3 PLANNING:

There is no co-ordinated planning for child care expansion of services to meet short-term or long-term needs. Therefore, it is recommended that such planning begin. The City should request both Metro and the Province of Ontario to plan their delivery of programs based upon City of Scarborough goals and objectives. All Program delivery should be subject to a City of Scarborough Plan. This means the City will need to designate a Department with a leadership position for social planning as part of its mandate.

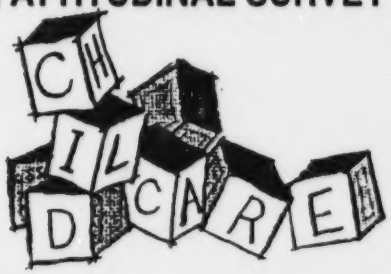
All residents' needs are important. Therefore, it is recommended that:

1. Public buildings should be designed and constructed with flexible space that can be used for child care and other family/resident activities to meet the immediate Community's needs as well as the broader Scarborough Communities'needs.

   The City has already identified its endorsement of expanded child care sources by including the construction of child care space as a suitable community benefit for Section 36 development agreements. Therefore, it is recommended that the City continue to do this in the content of its child care plan. However, the development agreement must include funding guarantees of program delivery for at least 5 years.
2. It is recommended that the City develop a handbook of resources which includes all Departments, their areas of responsibility, and how to access their service.
3. Further that a training program or means of education/information be developed for the benefit of developers, architects, potential child care operators, and others interested in the establishment of child care services in Scarborough.
4. That all City Departments that relate to new or established child care services are co-ordinated.

CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY

PHASE 3: ATTITUDINAL SURVEY



PHASE 3 - ATTITUDINAL SURVEYS - INTRODUCTION

We wanted to assess the level of Community-based support for formal child care, the introduction of parent-child resource centres, and for specialized forms of child care, such as, shift work, emergency care or the integration of special needs support services. We also were interested to learn how families, who were approved for subsidized child care, but were on the waiting list for child care spaces in Scarborough, were coping.

Survey consultants were contracted in September, 1989, and assumed responsibility for this phase of the project to design two questionnaires, analyze the results, and report their findings. Members of the Study Advisory Committee and project staff aided the consultants in the survey design.

Prior to distribution, the questionnaires were reviewed and approved by the University of Toronto Office of Research and Administration, Human Subjects Review Committee to ensure the conduct of the investigation met the standards of the National Research Council of Canada for research on humans.

Using Ministry of Revenue Assessment file for Scarborough, Survey #1 was distributed to 4,000 randomly selected households — 2,500 with children under 12 years, and 1,500 without children under 12 years.

Survey #2 was distributed through the co-operation of Metropolitan Toronto Children's Services Division to approximately 1,100 households on the Scarborough waiting list approved for subsidized child care.

Survey #1 was translated in Chinese, Italian, Greek, Hindi, and Punjabi, in an effort to attract a broader community response. Assistance was received from Scarborough-based multicultural services in distribution and interpretation.

The surveys were accompanied by a letter from the Mayor of Scarborough, Joyce Trimmer, and Survey #2 included a letter from Metro Children's Services' Scarborough Area Manager.

See Appendix for the Consultant's report which contains the survey analysis, samples of the two questionnaires, the Mayor's letter, and the letter from Metro Children's Services.

PHASE 3 - ATTITUDINAL SURVEY - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SURVEY #1 - SCARBOROUGH RESIDENTS CITY-WIDE RANDOM SURVEY:

Why did we carry out this survey?

Our survey was designed in two sections to do two things:

- Section A - to get a measure of the general level of public interest in licensed child care; and
- Section B - to canvass current users of child care to find out what forms of care they use at present and how satisfied they are.

Survey #1 was mailed to 4,000 Scarborough households. Of these, 2,500 were households with children under 12 years old, and 1,500 households without children under 12 years old. All were randomly selected. All respondents answered Section A. Respondents with children under 12 who need some form of child care because the parent(s) work or go to school, went on to answer Section B.

Our response rate overall was 20% (790 valid replies), which is a very good response rate for a survey of this type. When the replies were tabulated, there were approximately 60% from the households with children under 12 years old, and 40% from the households without children under 12 years old.

MEETING THE DEMAND FOR CHILD CARE

Family-Based Support

Of the total number of households with a child under 12, 49% of the respondents indicated that they did not use any form of child care outside the home. If child care was used, it was provided by a family member who resides in the home. Forty-five per cent of these persons said they would go to work or school if they could find child care that was affordable and/or was in a location convenient to either home or work.

Of the balance of the 51% of households with a child under 12, 15% did not complete Section B of the questionnaire. This can be inferred to include those who misread the survey instructions, those who have child care for reasons other than work or school (i.e., serious parent illness), or working parents who do not use any form of child care, whose children are identified as "latch-key kids".

Who Provides Child Care Today

How then do the 36% of parents who indicated they do work or go to school take care of their children? Most do it informally. The detailed breakdown is as follows:

Twenty-one per cent of the 268 respondents, who accounted for 17% of the 399 children, used licensed group care. Four per cent of the respondents, who accounted for 4% of the children, used licensed private home day care. All other respondents used child care outside of the licensed system.

Ten per cent of the respondents, who accounted for 10% of the children, used a nanny/babysitter in the home. Fifteen per cent of the respondents, who accounted for 10% of the children, used non-

resident relatives in the home.

Outside of the home setting, forty-four per cent of the respondents, who accounted for 38% of the children, used a babysitter outside of the home. Twenty-eight per cent of the respondents, with 15% of the children, used a relative outside of the home. And, eleven per cent of the respondents, who accounted for 5% of the children, used a friend.

Please note that, among the 268 respondent households, eighty-eight had more than one form of child care arrangement.

Satisfaction Levels

Are they satisfied with the level of child care service and the locations of the service they use at the present time? Ninety per cent said - yes. Parental preference in the type of child care used differed in relation to the affordability factor, that is, if cost were no object and/or within the limits of what they could afford, and on the ages of the children. Care in the child's home by a parent was the first preference for infants, but a licensed child care centre was the strongest preference for pre-school and school-age children.

PHASE 3 (KAPELOS - EDWARDS REPORT - SURVEY 1)
TABLE 5: CHILD CARE PREFERENCES

	Infant (165) %	Pre-School (173) %	School -Aged (210) %	Infant (155) %	Pre-School (168) %	School -Aged (212) %
Group Centre (Licensed)	7	28	31	4	28	28
Private Home Day Care (Licensed)	9	8	6	10	8	9
Nanny/Babysitter in Home	33	22	25	22	14	18
Babysitter Outside of Home	2	4	6	14	14	15
Friends	1	2	3	2	2	4
Relatives living in household	6	5	4	10	7	6
Relatives living outside of household	1	1	2	8	8	7
Mother/Father at home	40	30	22	29	18	12
Other	1	1	1	-	1	1
	100%	101%	100%	99%	100%	100%

Please Note: Where percentages are quoted in the report, they have been calculated on the actual number of responses per question which could include partial or multiple answers and, therefore, may not always total 100%.

Child Care Costs

More than one-quarter of the respondents reported that their child care costs were over $400 a month. Child care fees vary depending on the form of care and often the age of the child. Licensed child care fees are generally higher.

PHASE III - (KAPELOS - EDWARDS REPORT - SURVEY 1)
TABLE 4: MONTHLY CHILD CARE COSTS

Dollars Spent per Month	% of Respondents
0 - $ 50	17
$ 51 - $100	10
$101 - $150	5
$151 - $200	9
$201 - $250	6
$251 - $300	9
$301 - $350	4
$351 - $400	14
$401 or over	27

Children and Parents with Special Needs

Of the households who answered the special needs question, between 2% to 7% indicated that they had a need for special care for their children. Twenty-eight percent of the respondents who do shift work identified the need for special child care arrangements.

PHASE 3 (KAPELOS - EDWARDS REPORT - SURVEY 1)
TABLE 8: NEED FOR SPECIAL CHILD CARE AND SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT USE

	Need Special Care	Very Satisfied	Some What Satis.	Not Very Satis.	Not At All Satis.
	%	%	%	%	%
Shift work parents Base (229)	28	40	24	14	22
Parents not fluent in English (216)	4	61	9	17	13
Children not fluent in English (216)	2	68	8	12	12
Children with physical disabilities (216)	4	62	8	15	15
Children with learning disabilities (217)	6	53	10	20	17
Children with emotional or behavioral problems (219)	7	47	15	21	18
Children with different cultural/ religious customs (216)	4	56	11	19	15

Projecting Our Survey Findings to Scarborough as a Whole

When we project the consultants' findings to the city as a whole, there are some interesting statistics.

There are approximately 50,000 households in Scarborough with a child under 12. The survey suggests at least 36% of these households use some form of child care outside the home because of working (or student) parents. This means roughly 18,000 homes are dependent on some form of child care arrangement to remain in the labour force or in school. Most of these households take care of their children outside of the licensed sector (75% or 13,500), and 90% of these households are satisfied with their current level of service.

The survey suggests that 43% of those parents who stay at home would go to work or school if child care was affordable and/or convenient. This translates into roughly 11,000 people who could be added to the work force, and 18,920 children for whom child care resources would be needed.

The survey suggests that 15% of those who have a child under 12 do not use child care in any organized or reported sense. There may be 7,500 "latch-key households" generating 12,900 children, who could potentially make use of some form of supervised care.

There is a potential for 500 - 1,000 households to have special needs associated with their child care arrangements related to physical or learning disabilities, emotional or behavioral problems, cultural/religious differences, customs or language fluency of the children.

Please Note:

These projected numbers of children were calculated using the household composition of survey 1 respondents that is, 44% had one child (22,000 children), 43% has two children (43,000 children), 11% had three children (16,500 children), 1% had four children (2,000 children) and 1% had five children (2,500 children).

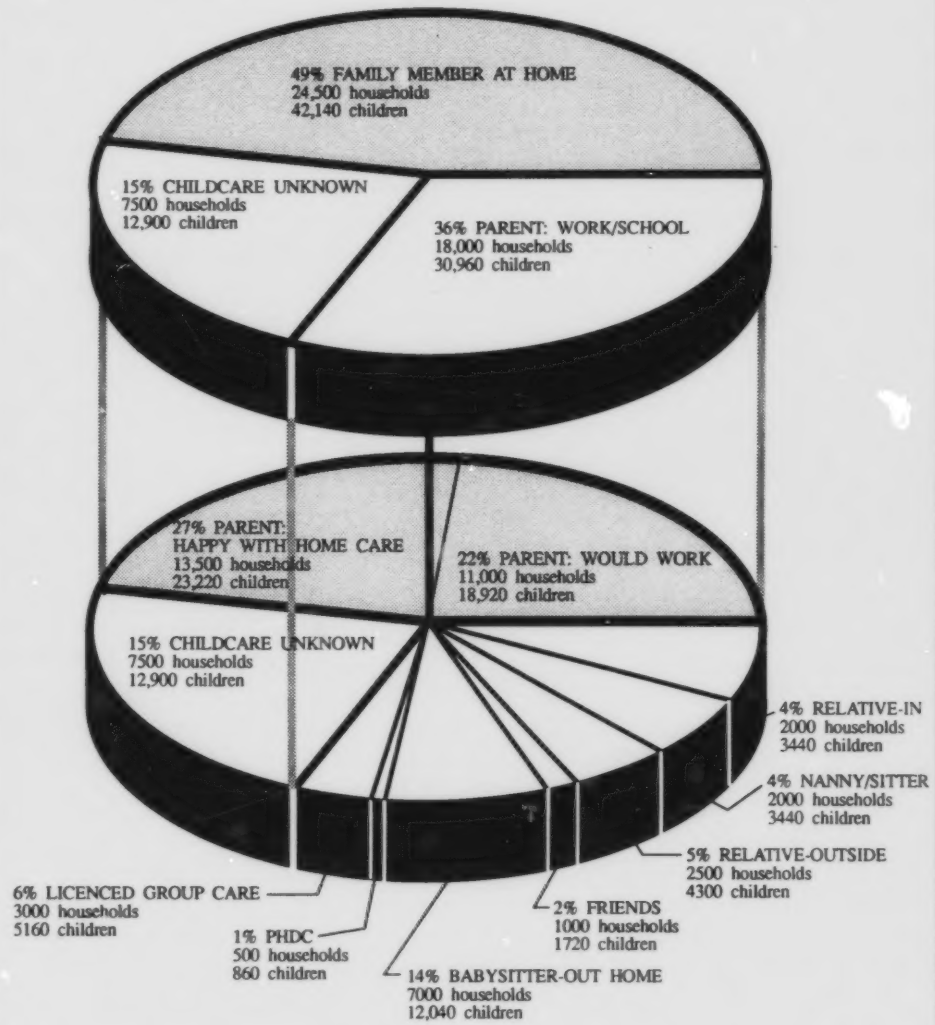
An increase of potentially 11,000 more parents into the work force with 18,920 children, is a high projection based upon the trends set out by the survey response. These numbers may be high because this would result in a female participation rate in the labour force which is slightly higher than 1986 census data would suggest. The 1986 Census indicates a participation rate of women in the labour force of approximately 65-70%, whereas the survey's potential increase, if realized, would bring this rate up to roughly 80%. Using these overall survey projections, we have shown these in a pie chart (Figure 1) to account for Scarborough's population overall.

Licensed Care is Important

Of the total respondents, which includes households with and without children of potential child care age, 73% said that the need for licensed child care in our society is "very important". Seventy per cent of the total respondents went on to confirm that they believed that the cost of day care services, for those in need of financial support should be partially met by the use of tax dollars.

FIGURE 1: HOW OUR CHILDREN ARE CARED FOR TODAY
Households With Children Under 12 Years

(Percent based on actual childcare survey; numbers are projections derived from these)



SURVEY #2 - METRO CHILDREN'S SERVICES - FAMILIES WAITING FOR SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE:

Why did we carry out this Survey?

To our knowledge, this was the first time families who were waiting for subsidized child care were asked for their comments on how they were coping while waiting for the desired child care.

At the time of the survey, there were 1,065 families in Scarborough approved by Metro Children's Services to receive financial assistance (subsidy) for their child care fees. Surveys were mailed to all 1,065 families. Our response rate was 20% (257households). As in Survey #1, this is a very good response rate.

This is what we learned.

When asked by the survey for the length of time the family had been on the waiting list, the average time was 6-8 months. In isolated cases, some families have been waiting for over one year.

Although waiting for the subsidized child care, 68% of the parents are working and have made child care arrangements, most frequently with a babysitter outside the family home or with a licensed child care centre.

The satisfaction level was high in relation to the type and location of present child care arrangements. However, licensed group care was the most preferred choice of the respondents for children of all ages. This is an anticipated response considering these families are on the waiting list for licensed subsidized child care.

PHASE 3 (KAPELOS - EDWARDS REPORT - SURVEY 2)
TABLE 2: TYPE OF CHILD CARE SERVICE CURRENTLY USED

	Ages of Children										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of Respondents	(248)	(54)	(38)	(25)	(40)	(28)	(24)	(15)	(18)	(11)	(3)	(5)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Group Centre (Licensed)	24	9	16	4	48	29	33	20	22	9	-	-
Private Home Day Care (Licensed)	9	13	3	8	5	14	13	7	11	9	-	
Nanny/Babysitter in home	5	4	16	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Babysitter out-side of home	35	35	34	24	30	46	25	47	28	55	33	20
Friends	16	6	11	-	3	-	-	13	11	-	-	40
Relatives In Home	6	4	3	-	3	-	4	7	6	18	-	-
Relatives out-side of Home	17	9	8	12	-	-	4	7	6	9	-	-
Not using child care on a daily basis	22	20	11	24	8	11	21	-	17	-	67	20
	134%											

Please Note: Where percentages are quoted in the report, they have been calculated on the actual number of responses per question which could include partial or multiple answers and, therefore, may not always total 100%.

Fifty-nine per cent of the respondents to Survey 1 reported they spent up to 10% of their monthly income on child care. Their mean cost was $384 per month. Twenty-three per cent of the respondents to Survey 2 reported they spent up to 30% of their monthly income to cover child care costs. Their mean cost was $288 per month. However, the annual income of respondents to Survey 2 was generally lower than those of Survey 1. Eighty-nine per cent of the working women in Survey 2 have a personal annual income of $25,000 or less and, of these, 52% earn $15,000 or less.

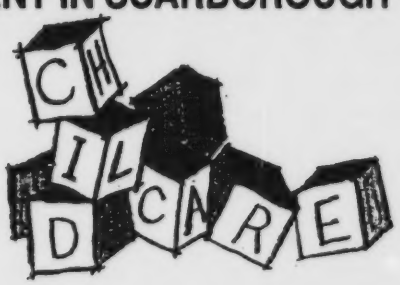
Compared to the Survey 1 responses, a similar percentage (25%) of parents who do shift work indicated they need special child care. However, all other categories were reported by the Survey 2 special needs respondents as presenting a much higher need for specialized care.

PHASE 3 (KAPELOS - EDWARDS REPORT)
TABLE 6: SURVEY 2: NEED FOR SPECIAL CHILD CARE AND SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT USE

	Need Special Care	Very Satis.	Some What Satis.	Not Very Satis.	Not At All Satis.
	%	%	%	%	%
Shift work parents Base (174)	25	41	24	20	15
Parents not fluent in English (173)	20	49	40	7	5
Children not fluent in English (174)	24	51	29	24	6
Children with physical disabilities (168)	5	59	28	9	3
Children with learning disabilities (166)	3	64	17	11	8
Children with emotional/behavioral problems (166)	10	50	29	15	6
Children with different cultural/religious customs (169)	20	46	42	4	8

CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY

PHASE 4: DEVELOPMENT IN SCARBOROUGH



PHASE 4 - DEVELOPMENT IN SCARBOROUGH EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Scarborough has many neighbourhoods without licensed child care services.

Where the greatest potential exists, similarities within the neighbourhoods exist, that is, residential housing, schools, churches, recreational facilities, retail commercial stores and plazas.

However, distribution of supporting services is unequal and under-utilized.

Child Care Centres are developed in three ways:

1. Through personal incentive of the proposed operator;
2. Through a joint Ministry of Community and Social Services/Ministry of Eduction policy which includes child care in all newly constructed schools; and
3. Through the most recent method — the implementation of Section 36, Density Bonusing.

ACCESS RESTRICTED - OBSTACLES EXIST

Zoning By-laws and Policy in the use of City resources are two major factors restricting a broader use of all buildings that are not single-family residences. Child care centres have, therefore, been located most frequently where zoning permitted, and not always where the identified need existed.

Anticipating the need and planning for child care services, as one of many community resources, will ensure that past examples of random locations would not be repeated.

Other regulatory obstacles can be time-consuming, costly and confusing to the potential operator. Such regulations, procedures or guidelines, specific to the Fire and Health Departments, for example, are not available in any written form. Interdepartment communication does not take place.

The Public and Separate School Boards of Education have differing leasing arrangements, fee structures, and operator policies for child care centres that are located in existing and new schools.

Use of City-owned facilities, such as recreational buildings, are restricted because they are not zoned for child care centres, were not built nor mandated to accommodate full-time programming of this type.

THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT PROCESS

The introduction of licensed child care centres into new developments through Section 36 of the Planning Act has introduced new challenges for Planning Department staff.

There are, at present, no Planning Department policy guidelines or resources to assist Planning staff and the developer in determining what, and where the most appropriate child care service should be.

POLICIES, GUIDELINES, CO-ORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

These are the key factors that must be in place when planning for, and delivering, child care services to meet a community's need.

A child care co-ordinator position should be established within the City's administration to deliver these essential resources.

DEVELOPMENT IN SCARBOROUGH

The purpose of this phase of the Child Care Needs Study is to look at how has the development of our residential communities affected, or been affected by, the demand for child care in Scarborough.

1. **Metro Study, 1986**

   In its study, "Blueprint for Child Care Services: Realistic Responses to the Need" (1986), Metro Children's Services addressed financial accessibility to licensed child care and the need for expansion on both the total number of child care spaces and the number of subsidized spaces.

   Seven areas in Scarborough were identified as high priority for the establishment of new subsidized spaces (see Figure 2).

   1.1 Scarborough Study, 1989-90

   In contrast to the Metro Study, our Study goes beyond the need for child care based solely on high risk families. Our demographic analysis in Phase 1, Figures 6 and 7, examined the need for child care for all children under 12 years of age, with particular attention paid to those 0 to 9 years, whose mother is in the work force, and identified many residential communities where the potential demand for child care services exists.

   Figure 2 shows areas of the City demonstrating the greatest potential for licensed child care for children 0-9 years. Only one area, Census Tract 363.01, corresponded with one of the seven areas of high need identified by the Metro Study (see Figure 1).

2. **What did the Areas reveal?**

   A windshield survey was made of the residential neighbourhoods. Similarities among the areas were identified in relation to forms of residential housing, schools, churches, recreational facilities, retail/commercial stores and plazas. Distribution of the supporting services is not equal. However, every one of these areas had one of the physical resources, where child care could be provided, but are not being utilized to provide the missing service.

   Access to such facilities is restricted by City Zoning and Policy in the use of City Resources.

3. **Where to Locate Child Care**

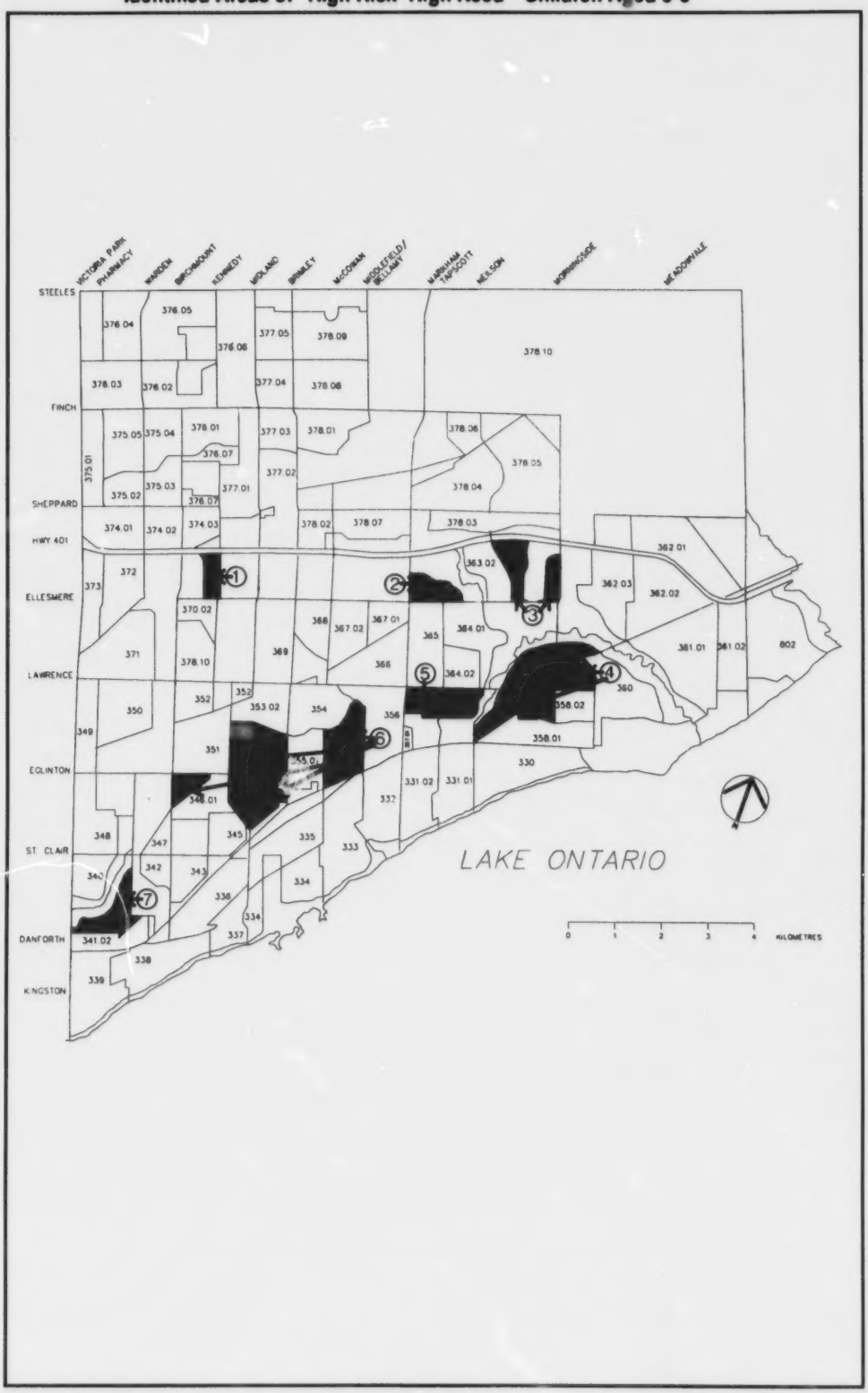
   In order to meet the potential demand for child care within the identified areas, to provide a community-based service, the most logical sites to be considered are existing buildings.

   The majority of licensed child care centres have been established, in Scarborough, in apartment buildings, churches and schools in the areas where zoning regulations permitted such use.

   Planning for child care development, therefore, was most frequently dictated by existing permission rather than identified need.

   Child care centres in commercial buildings is a recent phenomenon.

FIGURE 1: METRO CHILDREN'S SERVICES
Identified Areas of "High Risk- High Need" Children Aged 0-9



4. How does the Development of Licensed Child care take place in Scarborough?

4.1 Through Personal Incentive by a Potential Operator

By far the most frequent method. The development of a child care centre is motivated by an individual, agency, community group, or organizations wishing to establish or expand this service, who have the necessary funds or access to government funding resources to pay the capital and operation start-up expenses.

There are eight child care centres, one includes a family resource centre, currently being considered for development (see Figure 3).

4.2 Through the Construction of New Boards of Education Schools

The joint policy of the Ministries of Education and Community and Social Services (1986) to include a licensed child care centre in all new schools (elementary, secondary, public, and separate) will be focused in Scarborough over the next two years to 1992 in areas of new residential development, north of Highway 401 in Wards 14, 11 and 9, and with neighbourhood expansion in Ward 9, south of Highway 401 (see Figure 3).

The size of the seven centres, and the ages of children to be serviced, has been determined by Boards of Education policy with priority being placed on the child of school age, 3.8 years (Junior Kindergarten) to 9 years.

Phase II of the Study reported that, although both Public and Separate Boards of Education have policies that specify child care as a priority for vacant classroom space use, Board policies differ regarding leasing, renewal options, rental and service fees.

The Public School Board leases space for one year with a one-year renewal for existing schools, although there is a commitment to be prepared to lease the space for five years. With new schools where the child care centre is a separate space, the lease is one year with an automatic annual renewal. Policy does not exclude any type of operator but there is a different rental fee structure, according to the operator type.

Public School Policy causes concern to existing and potential operators of child care as to their security of operation and their continuity of service to families. This also impacts on families attempting to make long-term child care arrangements.

The Separate School Board leases are for five years with a five-year renewal and an anticipated 20-year occupancy. There are additional charges for custodial services during the summer months. The Policies are the same for space in existing schools and the child care centre built into new schools. Policy restricts child care operators to non-profit community-based incorporated groups only.

Recent amendments to the City By-laws increased the allowable size of any child care centre in a school to 40% of the gross floor area of the school.

If the City of Scarborough Board of Education were to reconsider its leasing policy and extend the length of leases to child care operators beyond the present one year, one-year renewable, this would alleviate the sense of insecurity felt by present operators and encourage more potential operators to consider schools as viable child care facilities.

4.3 Through Section 36 Density Bonusing

Under Section 36 of the Planning Act, a developer may choose to provide "community benefits" in exchange for an increased permission for height or density of his property under the By-law. At times, this may involve the construction of on-site space for the purposes of child care. Alternatively, it may involve the contribution of cash funds towards the establishment of child care facilities and/or programming.

FIGURE 2: CHILDREN AGED 0-9
Child Care Needs by Census Tracts

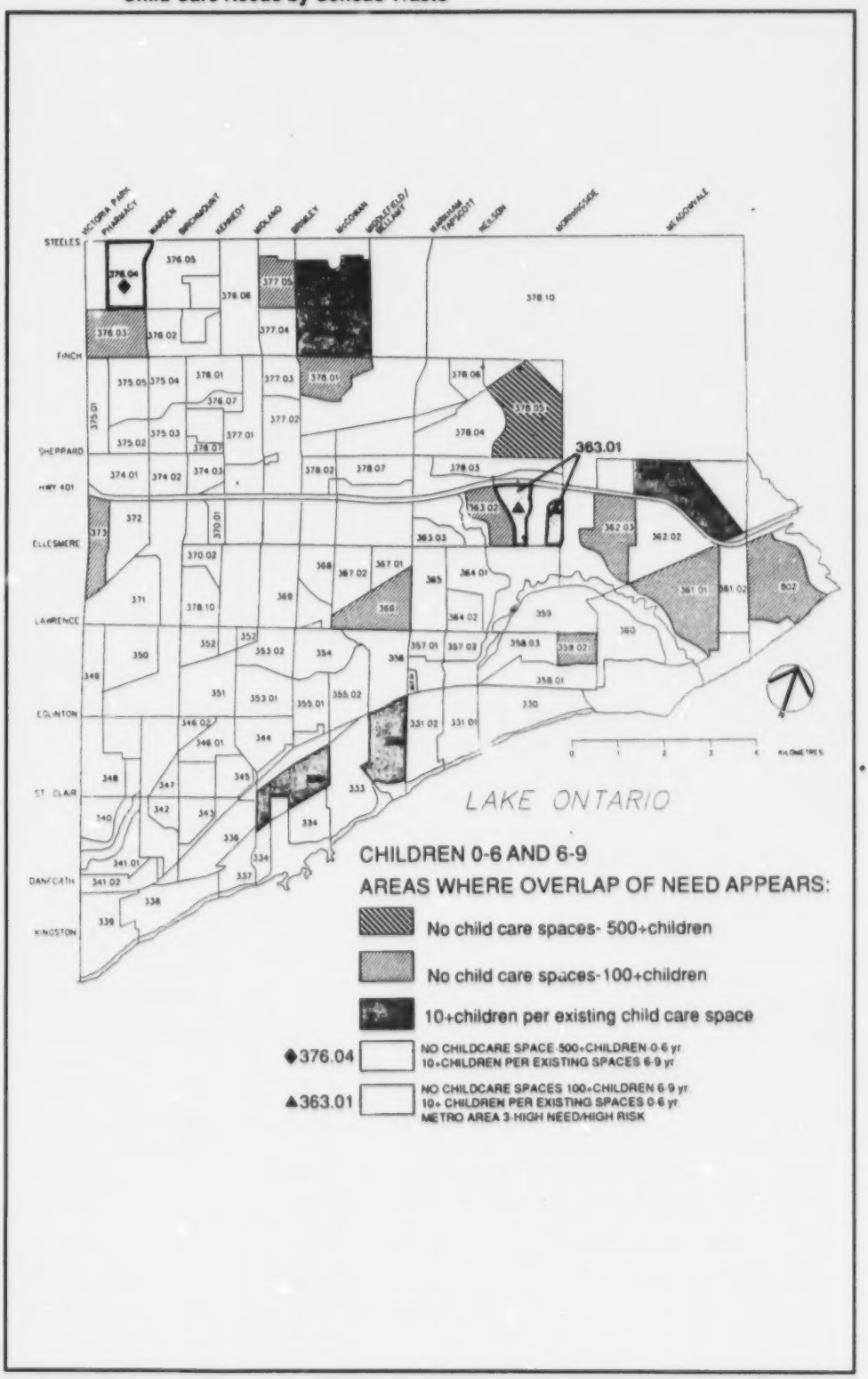
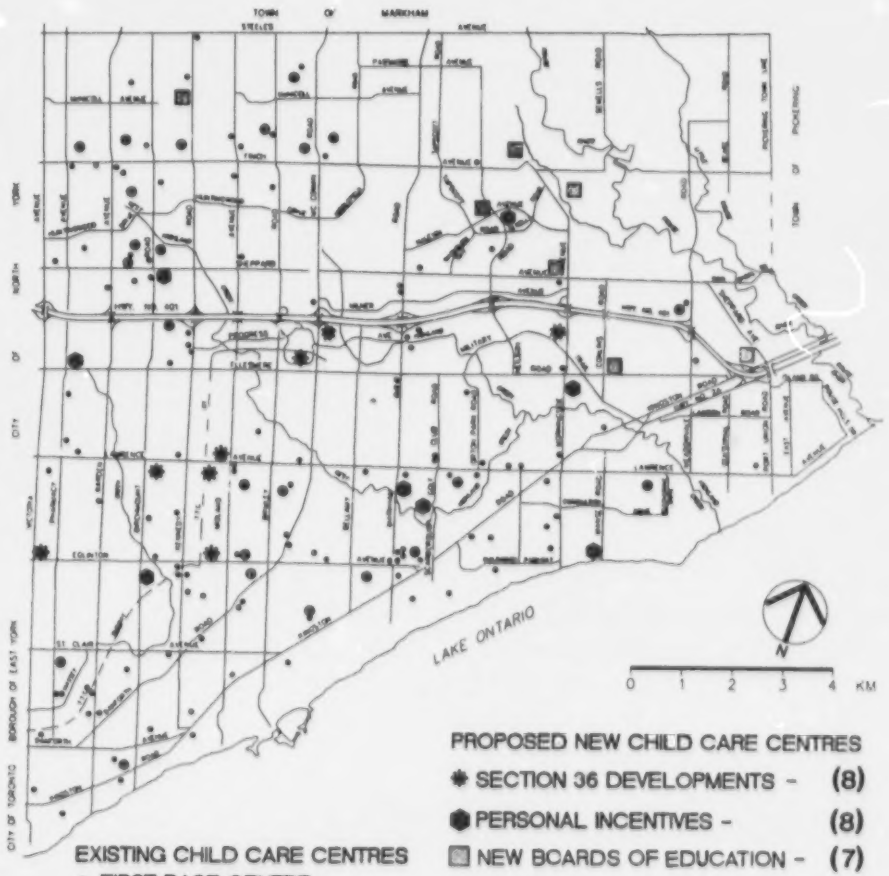


FIGURE 3: EXISTING SCARBOROUGH CHILD CARE CENTRES, 1989
Plus Proposed (New) Centres



EXISTING CHILD CARE CENTRES
- FIRST BASE CENTRE, Children over 5 only.
- ALL OTHER CENTRES

PROPOSED NEW CHILD CARE CENTRES
- SECTION 36 DEVELOPMENTS - (8)
- PERSONAL INCENTIVES - (8)
- NEW BOARDS OF EDUCATION - (7) SCHOOLS

February 22, 1988, City of Scarborough Council endorsed the recommendation of the Commissioner of Planning to include the provision of day care facilities in applications for increased density.

There are currently eight new developments in which Section 36 density bonusing includes child care as one of the community benefits (see Figure 3).

Scarborough Council is actively reviewing its use of Section 36 as this report is being prepared. To the extent that Council decides to continue using Section 36, to provide child care in Scarborough, the preceding information highlighting the potential areas of need should be used when determining if a child care centre should be built as opposed to receiving a cash donation.

Council has authority through the development levy program, Bill 20, to secure funds from new development to finance growth-related public services. Council is presently developing its Policies and Practices under this legislation. To the extent that Council wishes to continue its policy of supporting day care services, Council should consider using this program to finance day care services for developing and revitalized areas.

Alternatives, such as cash-in-lieu of on-site child care negotiated with the developers, will encourage a more equitable distribution of licensed child care centres throughout the City. Further, to encourage child care that is affordable and accessible, rental agreements need to be of an amount that is affordable for all forms of child care operator.

5. REGULATORY OBSTACLES TO THE PROVISION OF CHILD CARE

Local (Municipal) and Provincial requirements must be met to permit the establishment of a child care centre.

That means, when any space is to be considered for licensed child care, City of Scarborough Official Plan Policy and Zoning By-laws, Departments of Health and Fire Regulations, Provincial Ministry of Community and Social Services Day Nurseries Act and Regulations, the leasing policies of the facility/building owner, and the safety and welfare of the children to be served must be taken into account.

5.1 Ontario Day Nurseries Regulations

In order to operate a day nursery in Ontario, a Provincial licence to operate must be obtained. The Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services Day Nurseries Act and Regulations specify the requirements to be met. The requirements for the physical environment indoors includes the child play space, furnishings and equipment, natural light, additional support space, and outdoors, the play area and equipment. Not all physical space meets the specific requirements without some renovations. Written approval from the municipal Fire, Health, Building/Zoning Departments, confirm the structure meets local requirements.

5.2 Municipal Requirements:

A potential child care operator, when making contact with the City of Scarborough, must contact each Department individually to identify what the requirements are that need to be met. Each Department has developed its own procedures to follow. There is no internal process whereby one Department is aware of, or notifies, another that a potential child care centre is being processed. This could be rectified by developing a co-ordinated, interdepartmental approach to respond to each potential operator from the initial contact to the issuing of the final written approval of a facility.

A review of policies, requirements and procedures of every City Department that has any involvement in child care development, while ensuring the safety and well-being of the children and staff, could result in facilitating the expansion of child care centres and Private Home Day Care Agencies.

a) Official Plan Policy and Zoning By-laws

Official Plan

Day Nurseries are allowed in the following land use designations in the Official Plan:

- Higher Density Residential Uses permit Residential Amenity Facilities which include "day care nursery facilities"
- Commercial Mixed Use
- Residential Mixed Uses
- Community Facilities

In addition, Private Home Day Care is permitted in all residential designations in the Official Plan and Zoning By-laws. In recent years, Day Nurseries have also been permitted as an ancillary use in lands designated for "School" purposes, which has been implemented in the Zoning By-laws.

All references in the Official Plan to day nurseries use the term "day care" or other similar terminology, which should be amended to read "day nursery".

Zoning

- Residential Zones

  Most of the earlier Community Collector Zoning By-laws, written between 1959 and 1963, permitted something called "nursery schools" in "M" and "A" Zones. (There are 17 examples.) The By-laws written in 1963, and later did not permit day nurseries in "M" and "A" Zones (11 examples).

  It is the Buildings Department interpretation that the permission for a "nursery school" would also permit a "day nursery" in the "M" and "A" Zones.

- Office Uses (OU) Zones

  In recent years, an Office Uses (OU) Zone has been added to many Zoning By-laws. These Zones have typically included "day nurseries" as a permitted use; however, four "OU" Zones do not include day nurseries as a permitted use (Agincourt, Oakridge and Rouge Communities, and Tapscott Industrial District).

- Industrial Zones

  As well, many industrial sites have been rezoned, and day nurseries have been added as a permitted use by Council. The Industrial By-laws typically have "M" High Performance Industrial Zone which includes more landscaping, and are located on arterial streets which are quite suitable locations for day nurseries.

- Private Home Day Care

  All of the residential zones do permit private home day care (care of five or less children in private residences). However, this permission only extends to licensed private home day care supervised by, and under, an agreement with the Corporation of Metropolitan Toronto. Other licensed private home day care and informal child care in a home are currently not clearly permitted uses in residential areas.

- Use of Zoned Lands

  Unfortunately, with the exception of school sites, few day nurseries have been located on the lands already zoned for day nurseries. Proponents have, therefore, been obliged to go through the planning approvals process which can take considerable time and resources.

- Schools

  All Community By-laws permit day nurseries as an ancillary use in schools.

- Churches

  Most By-laws which permit churches do not include day nurseries as permitted use or even an ancillary use. Churches are allowed to have a day nursery if operated by the church directly. There are several examples of church zoned lands which do permit nursery schools. Like the "M" and "A" zones, the Buildings Department permit day nurseries in these locations.

- Official Plan and Zoning Amendments

- If the City wishes to more aggressively support the development of more day nurseries, without significant impact on the community and having due regard for the safety and welfare of the children, the following Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendments will be of assistance.

  1. The terminology for child care could be made consistent in the Official Plan and Zoning By-law. All references to child care for more than 5 children should be changed to "Day Nursery".
  2. The permission for "private home day care" could be amended in the Official Plan and Zoning By-law to permit all forms of child care for five or less children in a home (as identified under the Ontario Day Nurseries Act) recognizing the most popularly used and desired form of child care in the neighbourhood.
  3. The Residential Zones which permit Nursery Schools could be amended to permit "day nurseries" instead. "M" and "A" zones which do not permit day nurseries, could be amended to include this use.
  4. Office Uses (OU) Zones which do not permit day nurseries could be amended to permit day nurseries.
  5. Industrial Zones - M, could be amended to include day nurseries as a permitted use.
  6. All Zones which permit churches could be amended to permit day nurseries as an ancillary use.
  7. All of the above proposed Amendments are in the interest of supporting child care services, as well as the Communities, residents, and landowners. As a result, Council may wish to direct the Planning Department to establish, in the 1991 Work Program, a budget item to initiate public consideration of these Amendments to the Official Plan and Zoning By-law regarding day nurseries.

b) Health Department Regulations

The Ontario Health Protection and Promotion Act and the Ontario Building Code Act contain regulations that are interpreted and enforced by local Health Departments for licensed child care centres.

There is no involvement of Public Health Inspection staff in licensed private home day care operations.

There is no written policy regarding Scarborough Health Department's interpretation of the standards and their application to the child care centre operation.

With the reorganization of the Health Inspection Department, Inspectors will be specializing. Child care is one of the specializations. A standardized procedure for inspections

of the centres is being developed. However, there is nothing in writing that informs and guides potential or existing operators regarding the requirements.

The responsibility lies with the operator to provide validated documentation to the Health Department staff when requesting an exemption to the City's standards.

This is a costly and time-consuming procedure for one operator while the outcome could affect all child care operations.

Since there is no standardized interpretation of the Provincial regulations, a Metro-wide interpretation of these regulations would provide to the operator and parents consistent and predictable operational benchmarks.

c) Fire Department Regulations

The Ontario Fire Code containing the Fire Marshal's Act is the legislation that is enforced by the local Fire Department for licensed child care centres. In addition to meeting the broader requirements of the act, a Section refers specifically to day care centres and combustible material. The Ontario Fire Code is applied to child care centres whether they are under construction, being renovated, or are existing facilities. Discretion is used by the Fire Inspector in applying the regulations in relation to the size and age of the premises.

Homes that are supervised by licensed Private Home Day Care Agencies are also subject to inspection and enforcement of the Fire Code regulations.

6. Owner Policy: Publicly Owned and Privately Owned Buildings

Publicly Owned Buildings

There is no written policy that allows or disallows child care centres in Scarborough's publicly-owned recreational buildings. In order to accommodate a full-time child care centre, existing conditions would need to be addressed. These would consist of:

1. The land on which each building sits is zoned for a specific purpose, and child care is not one of the permitted uses.
2. Existing recreational buildings were physically not designed for child care purposes.
3. Child care service (full-time day care) is not part of the Mandate of the Recreation and Parks Department. Use of recreation buildings are based on recreational needs. Priority is given to the greater need. If child care is identified as one of the needs in a community, consideration could be given to such a program. Included in the consideration would be the necessity to deem a portion of the space as "dedicated space", or "security space", and could not be made available for other usage. The removal of such space would impact on other program usage. Current demand for recreational activities for all facilities in Scarborough are such that there is currently no extra space.

   Recreational facilities are a valuable resource for future consideration for child care.

Privately Owned Buildings

Policies of the building owner may restrict available space to be used for child care purposes. For example, if valuable space in a commercial property is only available to a child care operator at market value/commercial rates, this added expense renders the space financially inaccessible to the child care operator. The impact of high rent is reflected in high child care fees to parents which then affects affordability.

Existing buildings can be renovated to meet all the requirements necessary to accommodate a child care centre. However, a building that was not designed for child care purposes may have some difficulty providing the appropriate outdoor play space and parking requirements.

We expect there are many opportunities in existing apartment buildings in making better use of main floor space.

7. The Internal Process - The Planning Department

The introduction of licensed child care centres into new developments through Section 36 of the Planning Act has introduced new challenges for Planning Department Staff.

With each development application, where Density Bonusing could apply, City of Scarborough planners must determine whether or not a child care centre is an appropriate community benefit, determine the basis for need, and the validity of this need, whether or not an additional family support service could be incorporated into the project. Further, the planner negotiates the size of the centre, frequently the location of the centre within the development, and to what degree the developer will be participating or contributing financially to the child care. There are no City of Scarborough, Planning Department guidelines, policies or resources to assist the planner or the developer in this process.

In carrying out Council's instructions to secure child care services through the development process, Planning staff are in need of support from experts in this field. Negotiations often focus on the cost to build space, the cost to least space, the nature of the facilities themselves, and many other specialized aspects of this service.

8. Municipal Child Care Co-ordinator

Council would show a very active support of child care, enhance the current level of service, and make maximum use of new resources coming into Scarborough, if it were to establish a permanent Child Care Co-ordinator position whose functions would be to:

- expedite permits for new or expanding child care centres through Fire, Health and Zoning Departments
- act as a resource to staff of all City Departments re child care services
- co-ordinate the delivery of municipal services to present and potential child care operators
- co-ordinate the development of child care services to ensure equitable distribution throughout the City
- monitor the Provincial enforcement of existing licensed child care services
- maintain the City's Child Care Data Base
- expedite the development of the City Centre Child Care
- develop educational resources for internal and public information
- collect and review legislation that affects the development of child care centres, and report on an annual basis to senior levels of government on matters of potential regulatory reform
- facilitate Council communication to the Province and Metro in pursuit of service improvement
- develop comprehensive guidelines identifying City Department requirements and procedures
- develop and conduct seminars for potential operators, developers, City staff, general interested public relative to City policies and child care requirements

CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY

PHASE 5 : INNOVATIONS

THE OBJECTIVE

The object of this phase of the Child Care Needs Study was to isolate issues that have been identified by the research to date. The goal was to develop strategies that could lead to resolving the issues.

The process used to achieve this goal was a one-day Charette.

Thirty-seven individuals, representing a wide range of child care and related professions, participated.

Six key issues were isolated from the Child Care Needs Study findings, and were presented to the Charette participants in the following way:

THE ISSUES

1. **Informal Care Issues**

- The majority of Scarborough's children are in informal child care arrangements.
- We want to improve the quality of that care.

2. **Work Place Issues**

- Scarborough boasts all forms of child care EXCEPT workplace, employer-supported child care centres. We want to promote it as a quality of life asset for the employer.
- The "City of the Future" is promoting business development. There is a match.

3. **Built Form Issues**

- "New" and "Old" residential neighbourhoods have: houses, schools, churches, parks, recreation centres, shopping centres, and children, but not enough child care.
- Neighbourhoods are built. Child care is not built "in".

4. **Funding and Economic Issues**

- Funding comes in various forms and packages.
- There are always more projects than available dollars.

5. **Special Needs Issues**

- Scarborough's families have many needs: social, economic, physical and cultural.
- Needs are increasing — services and resources are shrinking.

6. **Information/Communications Issues**

- Communication and Information are two keys to make child care happen. Inside the system, and outside the system —people need to know.

THE DAY'S TASK

The task for each group was to address their specific issue and, by the end of the day, generate innovative but practical solutions to resolve the issue.

Observations and Solutions were presented by each group in the day's final session. A video was made of this session. We expect to have the editing completed by the end of July, and it will be available for viewing through the Planning Department. The video and this brief Summary are considered the full report for this phase of the Study.

THIS IS WHAT WAS SAID:

Informal Care Issues

- Support to the Informal Care system is support to the family.
- Scarborough lacks a sense of Community.
- Services are fragmented, inaccessible.
- Scarborough has a very large informal care community, but informal care is at the bottom of the list for service support.
- Scarborough has a very large multicultural community, and Scarborough needs services that are culturally sensitive.
- Reliable and sufficient funding is necessary to meet increasing service needs.
- Services delivered to meet a Community's needs should be provided through the Neighbourhood Hub Model.

Work Place Issues

Child care in or near the work place could result in benefits for:

a) The Employer/Employee:

- increased productivity
- reduced absenteeism
- lower turnover rate
- higher staff morale
- recruitment edge in a declining labour pool
- higher Community profile
- higher public image

b) The Developers:

Incorporated into commercial, residential and industrial developments, work place child care could:

- produce a greater volume of leasing in tune with the needs of the tenant
- increase velocity of leasing
- provide a very good chance of pre-leasing the building
- encourage a broader tenant mix of large and small tenants/clients
- provide a higher public image and better Community profile

Child care could be incorporated into the total development, at no cost to the tenant, as part of the building service just as the lobby, lawns, and landscaping are included.

The City could assist employers and developers by offering a child care facilitator who would:

- help employers assess the need for child care.
- help with determining the best options.
- provide an ongoing consulting service to assist developers in the integration of child care into new buildings, and the best utilization of existing space.

The City could ensure Zoning By-laws are "user-friendly" and permit child care.

BUILT FORM ISSUES

- Zoning By-laws restrict the use of many facilities for child care.
- Facilities need retrofitting to ensure the safety and welfare of the children.
- Services should be located within the family's community to lessen transportation issues, and should be flexible to offer choices as child's needs and interests change.
- Community involvement is necessary in determining needs and services.
- Funding is necessary to assist with start-up expenses.
- A Neighbourhood-Hub-Model could provide the variety of programming identified.

FUNDING AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

- Scarborough Council must develop a policy on child care — take a Municipal position.
- Scarborough needs a comprehensive consistent, equitable long-term funding solution to ensure the needs of children, parents and the Community are met, and that it includes all levels of government and the Community in a partnership.
- Scarborough residents should demand equitable access to funding for child care based on child population and other factors.
- Scarborough should promote the needs of its residents and ensure that every Community has equal access to a reasonable supply of child care services through the political and planning process.
- Scarborough's child care system should provide a continuous co-ordinated service providing financial support to parents, to those who want to stay home, to the licensed child care system, and on an extended basis (extended hours) for those in need.
- Scarborough should develop strategies to encourage or require employers to develop or contribute to the provision of child care services.
- Scarborough should reassess the role of existing resources such as Boards of Education, Recreation and Parks, Libraries, as a possible source for child care funding.
- Scarborough should investigate ways to encourage developers and landlords to commit to lease child care space at a lower rate to promote affordable child care costs (fees), and
- Promote an enabling environment that would remove restrictions to equal access to all types of child care operator.

SPECIAL NEEDS ISSUES

- All children have special needs.
- The Community and family should form a partnership to meet the needs.
- Services in Scarborough are fragmented, unresourced, poorly planned, and do not reflect the changing Community needs.

- Scarborough should have its own Social Planning Department that is responsible for identification and implementation of local services.
- There should be funding from all levels of government, but the allocation of funds should be at the City level.
- Delivery of services should be through a Neighbourhood-Hub-Model.

INFORMATION/COMMUNICATIONS ISSUES

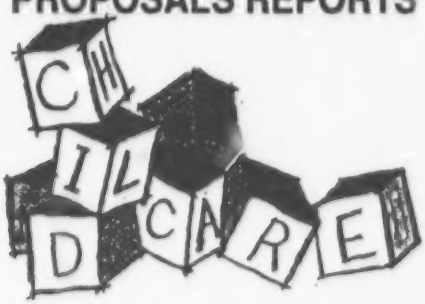
- Includes the creation of partnerships among all the stakeholders in the child care community — parents, providers, tax payers, children, politicians.
- Good Communication:
  - informs and advises
  - encourages choices and making good choices
  - influences and lobbies to make things happen
- Information must be "sold" in the best way to get the point across.

We wish to thank the participants for their valuable input and acknowledge the Scarborough Board of Education Learning Enrichment Centre for their support.

The participants are listed in the Appendix

CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY

PROPOSALS REPORTS



PROPOSALS REPORT

One very important stage of the Study was to provide the general public with an opportunity to comment on the study research. The Proposals Report was the vehicle developed to meet this objective. The contents include a comprehensive review of the key issues or areas of need, and proposals presented in draft form for consideration.

The Report was received by Planning Committee and Council in June 1990, and subsequently circulated to over 300 community organizations, City Departments, School Boards, family and social service agencies, study participants, multicultural organizations, and other interested persons and agencies.

Notification of the availability of the report were placed in two local newspapers; News releases sent to the Toronto daily newspapers, radio and television stations, and a network of ethnic news media.

A letter from the Commissioner of Planning accompanied the report, and invited written responses and/or participation through presentations to Planning Committee and Council.

A copy of the Commissioner of Planning's letter and the responses received are included in the Appendices.

Introduction

In April 1989, the City of Scarborough received funding from Health and Welfare Canada, through the Child Care Initiatives Fund, to conduct a one-year comprehensive Child Care Needs Study. The objective of the Study was to evaluate the current level of child care service in Scarborough, and determine practical ways to enhance this service.

This Proposals Report will briefly review the findings of the Study and highlight preliminary recommendations based on these findings.

1. CHILD CARE NEEDS AND CHILD CARE SERVICES

Scarborough has more children needing child care than any other municipality in the Metro Toronto area. In 1986, there were 43,000 children 0-9 years of age in need of some form of child care because the mother is in the labour force.

The availability of licensed child care spaces fall short of the potential demand, in that there are currently 140 licensed child care centres with approximately 6,300 spaces for children aged 0 to 9 years. Seven licensed private home day care agencies provide an additional 650 spaces. For children needing care in Scarborough, there is, therefore, one space for every five children under 6 years, and one space for every ten children 6 to 9 years.

The number of subsidized child care spaces for families that have qualified for government fee assistance are limited. There are 3,200 group care and 550 private home day care subsidized spaces which account for over one-half of the total licensed spaces. But, there are still 1,500 children in Scarborough whose families are approved, and are on the waiting list for subsidized spaces.

In addressing the identified gaps in service, Council may wish to request the Federal, Provincial and Metropolitan Governments to review their current funding to increase the numbers of existing licensed child care spaces and allocated subsidized spaces.

Scarborough now has a data base with information on existing services which should be maintained in co-operation with the Ministry of Community and Social Services to monitor the status of child care in the City.

1.1 Where is the Greatest Need?

Several residential neighbourhoods demonstrate great potential for licensed child care for children from 0-9 years. There are no licensed child care centres in these areas, and between 100 to 500 or more resident children in each area or, where there are existing child care spaces, there are still over ten children waiting for each space. (See Figure 1.)

One of these areas was also identified three years ago by Metro Children's Services as having a significant concentration of children needing subsidized spaces.

Council should ensure that child care resources coming into Scarborough should be directed to these areas and continue to monitor the areas to determine where the greatest demand for care exists.

1.2 Informal Unlicensed Child Care

The informal child care system, the babysitter in the neighbourhood, provides home care for the majority of Scarborough children, and is the preferred form of care next to parental care according to the results of our resident attitudinal survey. Our survey also suggests a serious matter of 15% of Scarborough's children could be "latch-key-kids" receiving no form of adult supervision. Two of the many valuable resources offered to families by registry and drop-in staff include; parental education, to become a more informed purchaser of home day care, and support for the home day care provider in enhancing her service. Limited support for the informal home care provider exists through registries and parent/child drop-in centres.

These are Provincially funded services. Budgets are insufficient. Funding is frozen to the level of inflation. There are not enough agencies to fill the growing need for support.

Council may wish to consider a higher priority for this service for Scarborough residents and encourage senior levels of government to increase funding to these agencies. This is the form of child care is currently used by 75% of Scarborough's families.

1.3 Special Needs

Families and children with special needs, including social, economic, emotional, physical and cultural, require more Scarborough-based resources. Child care providers require more assistance, training in making correct referrals to resources, and coping skills to respond to these needs. Lower staff ratios and better skills in group care settings will enable staff to work more successfully with the children in their setting who are not receiving any other professional support.

There is a need to recognize Scarborough's broadening multicultural character, through the provision of services and resources. An understanding of, and empathy for, cultural differences is particularly needed. Child care staff providing services to children from other cultures need cultural sensitivity training.

Council may wish to request the Federal Government to fund cultural sensitivity training for child care providers consistent with their role in Federal Immigration policy. Scarborough has 6,000 non-English speaking children in need of child care. Council may wish to update this information and make it available to Immigration Canada.

Areas of Significant Potential Demand for Child Care

Children Aged 0 - 9

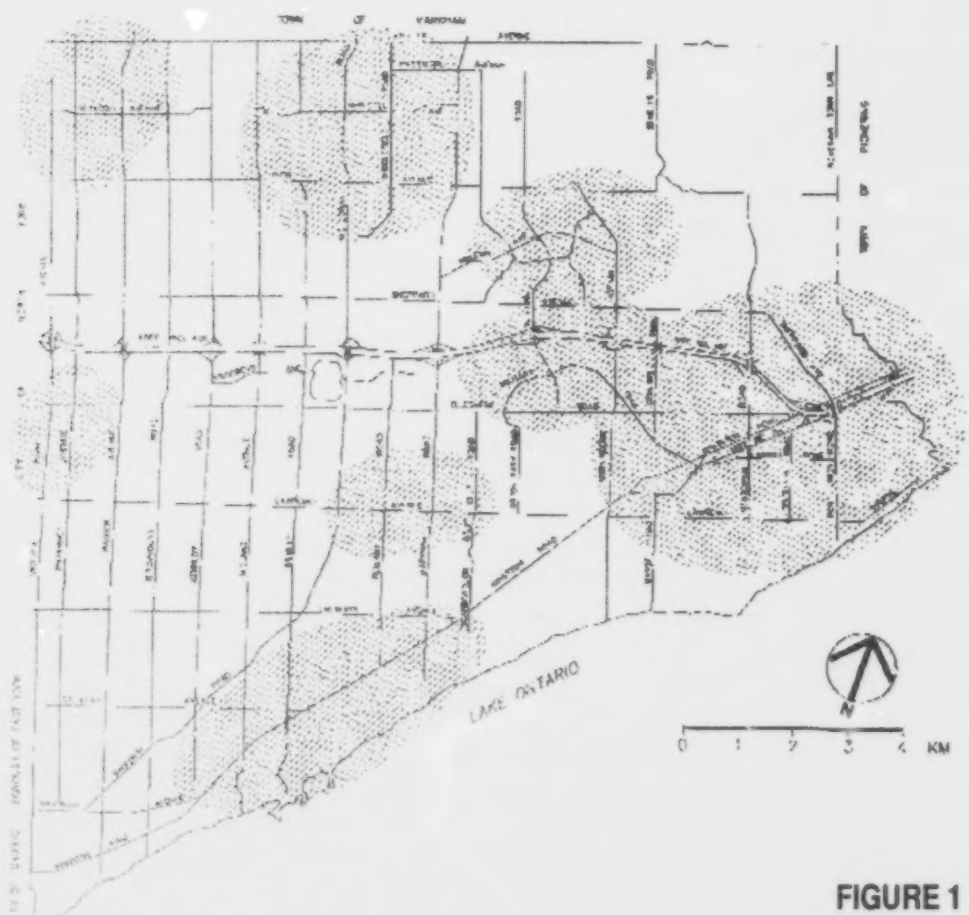


FIGURE 1

2. HOW SHOULD SERVICES BE DELIVERED?

Whether formal or informal child care or support services, families state that they want services in their own neighbourhoods, in the most appropriate physical setting, with the flexibility to change with the age of the child and sevices provided in the language best understood by the family members.

One model of family service most frequently referred to throughout the Study is the "neighbourhood hub model". This model would offer a variety of services in support of the whole family, under one roof. This would include child care, home care registry, parent/child drop-in, counselling and referral services, toy lending, resource library, health care, and a

2. HOW SHOULD SERVICES BE DELIVERED? (CONT.)

flexibility to change and add services as community needs change.

This proposal will need greater definition as to funding source, size, locational characteristics. The most appropriate vehicle to carry this forward is the City's recently initiated City Centre Social Infrastructure Study.

3. WORK PLACE POTENTIAL

Scarborough does not have one employer-supported work place child care centre.

The potential for the development of work place child care is high in Scarborough. Our Study shows that there are two major concentrations of employment: the Golden Mile and City Centre areas. As well, there are another 25 employment locations with over 500 people per location.

Our resident survey showed an additional 22%, or 11,000 adults, willing to go to work or school if they could find affordable child care close to home or work for their 18,000 children. This would have a major impact on the work place and all forms of child care.

Council has, for a number of years, encouraged the promotion of employer-based child care through its Zoning By-laws. When rezoning to permit new office or industrial development, day care has been added as a permitted use. Notwithstanding this initiative, our Study shows that not one company has responded.

Benefits to the employer/employee and, in turn, to the City include such things as a more stable work force, increased productivity, lower absentee rate, lower staff turnover, a recruitment edge in a declining labour pool, higher community profile, and a more humanized work environment.

Council, wishing to facilitate employer-supported work place child care, would set an example for others to follow by developing the proposed City Centre Child Care.

A very valuable service could be developed through the City liaising with the Scarborough Chamber of Commerce, to contact employers with more than 500 employees, and to assist them in the creation of workplace child care. Further, smaller employers who could pool their resources to create workplace child care, could be canvassed and offered the same level of assistance.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD CARE IN SCARBOROUGH

4.1 Development of child care in Scarborough follows three routes:

1. Through self-motivation of an individual, community group or agency who have the necessary funds or access to government granting systems for the capital and operational start-up expenses.

2. Through the construction of new schools that will include child care space (a joint Ministry of Community and Social Services, and Ministry of Education policy - 1986); and

3. Through Section 36 of the Planning Act which includes child care as a community benefit.

In some areas, there is an identified concern by operators and service providers regarding a duplication of service based on a lack of communication and planning. There is, at present, no process in place, or agency responsible, to co-ordinate existing or developing resources in Scarborough.

Section 6 of this Report presents a City Child Care Co-ordinating position which will address ways to facilitate development of child care resources in Scarborough.

Council, wishing to support the provision of Child Care for its residents could use its financial resources through Section 36 and/or development levies in any of three ways:

(1) It could construct and operate;

(2) It could construct and lease to operators;

(3) It could provide funds on an annual basis with a predetermined percentage allocated to:

a) sustaining existing centres;
b) start up funds for new centres;
c) innovative programming.

5. REGULATORY OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT

People wishing to establish day care services in Scarborough are met with the following obstacles, including the matters set out below in the Official Plan Policies and Zoning By-laws.

A proposed operator must receive written approval from the local Fire, Health, and Zoning Departments, as required by the Ontario Day Nurseries Act.

Provincial regulations are interpreted at the local municipal level. There are no standardized interpretations of the regulations. Fire, Health and Planning Departments have no written policies, guidelines, or procedures to assist the potential operator. Although there is some flexibility in Health Department interpretation, operator must provide validated documentation when requesting an exemption. This process can be time-consuming, costly and, in some cases, repetitive. There is no interdepartmental communication or co-ordinated approach regarding a potential child care operation or the requirements to be met.

Provincial Government funding for new child care centres has been focused on small community-based non-profit groups. For most, a child care operation is a new experience.

The City could expedite the approval process for operators by developing a comprehensive document which would include existing regulations, the City's interpretation and expectations, and the key contact persons for each City Department. The City could change the Official Plan and Zoning By-laws as outlined below, to assist in providing more locations for day nursery.

Experience gained in other jurisdictions in Toronto is not necessarily useful in Scarborough. We are convinced that there is ample opportunity for greater co-ordination among City Departments resulting in the removal of conflicting and possibly unnecessary requirements.

5.1 Official Plan Policy and Zoning By-laws

Official Plan

Day Nurseries are allowed in the following land use designations in the Official Plan:

- Higher Density Residential Uses permit Residential Amenity Facilities which include "day care nursery facilities"
- Commercial Mixed Use
- Residential Mixed Uses
- Community Facilities

In addition, Private Home Day Care is permitted in all residential designations in the Official Plan and Zoning By-laws. In recent years, Day Nurseries have also been permitted as an ancillary use in lands designated for "School" purposes, which has been implemented in the Zoning By-laws.

All references in the Official Plan to day nurseries use the term "day care" or other similar terminology, which should be amended to read "day nursery".

Zoning

Residential Zones

Most of the earlier Community Collector Zoning By-laws, written between 1959 and 1963, permitted something called "nursery schools" in "M" and "A" Zones. (There are 17 examples.) The By-laws written in 1963, and later did not permit day nurseries in "M" and "A" Zones (11 examples).

It is the Buildings Department interpretation that the permission for a "nursery school" would also permit a "day nursery" in the "M" and "A" Zones.

Zoning (CONT.)

Office Uses (OU) Zones

In recent years, an Office Uses (OU) Zone has been added to many Zoning By-laws. These Zones have typically included "day nurseries" as a permitted use; however, four "OU" Zones do not include day nurseries as a permitted use (Agincourt, Oakridge and Rouge Communities, and Tapscott Industrial District).

Industrial Zones

As well, many industrial sites have been rezoned, and day nurseries have been added as a permitted use by Council. The Industrial By-laws typically have "M" High Performance Industrial Zone which includes more landscaping, and are located on arterial streets which are quite suitable locations for day nurseries.

Private Home Day Care

All of the residential zones do permit private home day care (care of five or less children in private residences). However, this permission only extends to licensed private home day care supervised by, and under, an agreement with the Corporation of Metropolitan Toronto. Other licensed private home day care and informal child care in a home are currently not clearly permitted uses in residential areas.

Use of Zoned Lands

Except for school sites, Day Care proponents have been obliged to go through the rezoning, Official Plan amendment and Site Plan processes. Few day nurseries have been located on the lands already zoned for day nurseries.

Schools

All Community By-laws permit day nurseries as an ancillary use in schools.

Churches

Most By-laws which permit churches do not include day nurseries as permitted use or even an ancillary use. Churches are allowed to have a day nursery if operated by the church directly. There are several examples of church zoned lands which do permit nursery schools. Like the "M" and "A" zones, the Buildings Department permit day nurseries in these locations.

5.2 Official Plan and Zoning Changes

If the City wishes to more aggressively support the development of more day nurseries, without significant impact on the community and having due regard for the safety and welfare of the children, the following Official Plan and Zoning By-law changes would be of assistance.

1. The terminology for child care could be made consistent in the Official Plan and Zoning By-law. All references to child care for more than 5 children should be changed to "Day Nursery".

2. The permission for "private home day care" could be changed in the Official Plan and Zoning By-law to permit all forms of child care for five or less children in a home (as identified under the Ontario Day Nurseries Act) recognizing the most popularly used and desired form of child care in the neighbourhood.

3. The Residential Zones which permit Nursery Schools could be changed to permit "day nurseries" instead. "M" and "A" zones which do not permit day nurseries, could be amended to include this use.

4. Office Uses (OU) Zones which do not permit day nurseries could be changed to permit day nurseries.

5. Industrial Zones - M, could be changed to include day nurseries as a permitted use.

6. All Zones which permit churches could be changed to permit day nurseries as an ancillary use.

7. All of the above proposed changes are in the interest of supporting child care services, as well as the Communities, residents, and landowners. As a result, Council may wish to direct the Planning Department to establish, in the 1991 Work Program, a budget item to initiate public consideration of these changes to the Official Plan and Zoning By-law regarding day nurseries.

6. MUNICIPAL CHILD CARE CO-ORDINATOR

Council would show a very active support of child care, enhance the current level of service, and make maximum use of new resources coming into Scarborough, if it were to establish a permanent Child Care Co-ordinator position whose functions would be to:

- expedite permits for new or expanding child care centres through Fire, Health and Zoning Departments
- act as a resource to staff of all City Departments re child care services
- co-ordinate the delivery of municipal services to present and potential child care operators
- co-ordinate the development of child care services to ensure equitable distribution throughout the City
- monitor the Provincial enforcement of existing licensed child care services
- maintain the City's Child Care Data Base
- expedite the development of the City Centre Child Care
- develop educational resources for internal and public information
- collect and review legislation that affects the development of child care centres, and report on an annual basis to senior levels of government on matters of potent tial regulatory reform
- facilitate Council communication to the Province and Metro in pursuit of service improvement
- develop comprehensive guidelines identifying City Department requirements and procedures
- develop and conduct seminars for potential operators, developers, City staff, general interested public relative to City policies and child care requirements

Peter Poot,
Commissioner of Planning.

Child Care Needs Study

Please Note:

- We wish to acknowledge that this project has been made possible through funding received from the Child Care Initiatives Fund of the Department of National Health and Welfare.
- The views expressed herein are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official policy of the Department of Health and Welfare.

Your comments are important. We would like to hear from you.

If you wish any further information, please contact or send your comments to:

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City of Scarborough, Planning Department,
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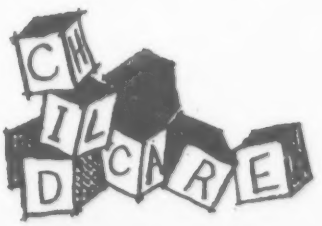
Fax **(416) 396-4265**



CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY

RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT

RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT:

The following report, prepared for Planning Committee and Council, recapitulates the essence of the Proposal Report and operationalizes the Proposals.

The report was presented to Planning Committee on August 30th, 1990, and Council on September 10th, 1990, and accepted, with minor amendments to recommendations 4, 6, 9, 11, 12 and 15.

INTRODUCTION

The City of Scarborough has identified the provision of Day Care as a priority need in our Community. As a result, in April 1989, Council authorized the execution of a Contract of Agreement between the City of Scarborough and Health and Welfare Canada - Child Care Initiatives Fund, to carry out a Child Care Needs Study and Implementation Strategy.

The objective of the Study, outlined in depth in the project proposal, was to evaluate the current level of child care service in Scarborough, and determine practical ways to enhance this service.

The Study was designed to reach this objective through six phases:

- Identification of Need
- Service Delivery Evaluation
- Attitudinal Survey
- Consequence of Development
- Innovations
- Implementation Strategy

The project budget was determined to be $141,000, of which $103,000 was received from the Federal Government.

A Technical Advisory Committee, consisting of eighteen persons representing a wide range of community-based, City, Municipal and Provincial expertise, and chaired by a member of Scarborough Council has actively fulfilled its role as a sounding board to the research and investigations of staff in all phases of the Study.

The **Proposals Report** was received by Planning Committee and Council in June, 1990, and the circulation strategy for that Report was approved.

Over 300 reports were circulated to Community Associations, Condominium Corporations, individuals who participated in any aspect of the Study's phases, the Technical Advisory Committee Members, licensed child care centres, private home day care agencies, informal child care registries, parent-child resource centres, Boards of Education, Scarborough City Departments, family and social service agencies, multicultural and ethnic organizations, Municipal Councillors, Members of Provincial Legislation and Departments, and Federal Parliament in Scarborough, as well as individuals who requested a copy of Proposals Report as a result of three newspaper advertisements and news releases were sent to radio and television stations.

To date, ten written responses were received from:

1. The Child Care Committee of Scarborough, a Committee affiliated with Human Services of Scarborough, with participating agencies representing formal and informal child care, social service and family support agencies, Municipal and Provincial governments. This is a key organization to comment on the Study due to its broad base of representation.
2. Phyllis Griffiths Neighbourhood Centre, a community-based agency responding, and providing services to residents in and around the Birchcliff and Cliffside Communities.
3. A resident who specified she was "a new immigrant who has to work for obvious reasons".
4. Charlottetown Boulevard Nursery School and Child Care Centre, a non-profit parent-operated child care centre.
5. Human Services of Scarborough, Cynthia D'Anjou Brown, Executive Director, on behalf of the Board of Directors.
6. A Scarborough resident who is a working parent with a pre-school child.
7. McAsphalt Industries Limited, a Scarborough employer interested in workplace child care.
8. Association for Early Childhood Education, Ontario (Scarborough Branch).
9. Agincourt Community Services Association, Information Scarborough.
10. Scarborough Chamber of Commerce, Governmental Affairs Committee.

These letters (and additional letters received) are attached as appendices to this report.

In addition, we have received several responses to the report via telephone. Those who specifically identified their intent to speak to the Report at Planning Committee and/or Council include: Scarborough Chamber of Commerce, the Child Care Committee of Scarborough, McAsphalt Industries Limited, Scarborough Branch of the Association for Early Childhood Education, Ontario, and Information Scarborough.

As a result of the past year's work, we have identified many areas of concern about how and where child care is provided in Scarborough. While the initial funding that supports the development of non-profit child care comes from several levels of government, there are ways in which City Council may wish to take a more aggressive role in ensuring better service for the 43,000 local children aged 0-9 years - in need of child care (1986 figures).

REVIEW OF PROPOSALS:

1. CHILD CARE NEEDS AND CHILD CARE SERVICES

Proposal:

> Council may wish to request the Federal, Provincial and Metropolitan Governments to review their current funding to increase the numbers of existing licensed child care spaces and allocated subsidized spaces.

Our research has identified that Scarborough has more children requiring child care than any other municipality in the Toronto region, including North York and Toronto, which have significantly higher populations than Scarborough according to the 1986 Census.

Scarborough has 43,000 children 0-9 years of age in need of some form of child care. With 140 licensed child care centres, there are approximately 6,300 spaces providing a ratio of 1 space for every 5 children 0-5 years, and 1 space for every 10 children 6-9 years. And this compares unfavourably to the child care situation in all of Metropolitan Toronto. Metro-wide there is 1 space for every 3.6 children 0-5 years and 1 space for every 9 children 6-9 years.

Approximately one-half of the total spaces in Scarborough are subsidized, yet there are still 1,500 Scarborough children on the waiting list for subsidized child care.

This concern over insufficient numbers and an inequitable distribution of subsidized spaces in Scarborough, and across

Metro, was identified by Metro Children's Services in their report, Blueprint for Child Care Services, November 1986. Again this year, in their report, Facing the Future, June 1990, Metro Children's Services identifies a need to improve accessibility and provide more subsidy and more child care spaces in a timely fashion and on a Ward Basis.

1.1 Data Base

Proposal:

> Scarborough now has a data base with information on existing services which should be maintained in co-operation with the Ministry of Community and Social Services to monitor the status of child care in the City.

The data base developed for this Study has largely been provided through the co-operation of the Ministry of Community and Social Services.

By maintaining its own data base, Scarborough can readily access a wide range of information relative to formal, licensed and informal, unlicensed child care services and resources.

Information could be retrieved by geographic boundaries including Ward as a reliable source to Councillors, staff, the public, existing and potential operators, to assist municipal decisions about child care provision.

1.2 Informal Unlicensed Child Care

Proposal:

> Council could encourage the Provincial government to increase funding to informal care support agencies. This is the form of child care currently used by 75% of Scarborough's families.

As a result of the Child Care Study, we have identified that 75% of Scarborough's children receive informal home care.

We also determined that 15% of Scarborough's children of child care age may be "latch key" kids not receiving any form of supervised care.

The Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services support informal home care and fund registries and parent child resource centres/drop-in centres. However, funding has not kept up with service demands and expansion of resources has been curtailed.

1.3 Special Needs

Proposal:

> Council request the Federal Government to fund cultural sensitivity training for child care providers consistent with their role in Federal Immigration policy. Scarborough has 6,000 non-English speaking children in need of child care. Council may wish to update this information, and make it available to Immigration Canada.

Because of the greater diversity of cultures in today's society, the Federal Government should

be promoting greater understanding and empathy for cultural differences, consistent with their role in Federal Immigration policy.

In addition, our research has shown that more child care staff and home care providers are stating that they are caring for more children who are demonstrating social and behaviour problems. Staff are not trained to deal with these problems, and professional resources are not sufficient.

2. THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES

Proposal:

Use the City Centre Social Infrastructure Study to determine funding, size and locational characteristics to evaluate the "neighbourhood hub model".

It is clear from our Child Care Study that most families want child care service in their neighbourhood close to home and schools. In addition, growing cultural diversity and language differences impacts child care service delivery. The neighbourhood hub model is designed to provide a variety of neighbourhood services.

3. WORK PLACE CHILD CARE

Proposal:

Council, wishing to facilitate employer-supported work place child care, would set an example for others to follow by developing the proposed City Centre Child Care.

That the Commissioner of Planning be directed to establish a liaison between the City and Scarborough Chamber of Commerce to contact City employers, large and small, to encourage workplace child care.

Staff have reported to the Administrative Committee on space options for the construction of day care in the Civic Centre. Personnel Department has examined the administrative isssues related to the start-up of workplace child care. However, to date, there is no decision to develop a municipal City Centre Day Care Centre.

To date, Scarborough does not have one employer-supported workplace child care centre.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD CARE IN SCARBOROUGH:

Proposal:

City Council, wishing to support the provision of Child care for its residents, could use its financial resources through Section 36 and/or development levies in any of three ways:

1. It could construct and operate;
2. It could construct and lease to operators;
3. It could provide funds on an annual basis with a predetermined percentage allocated to:
   a) sustaining existing centres;
   b) start up funds for new centres;
   c) innovative programming.

To date, there have been a number of developments which used Section 36 of the Planning Act to provide funding of day nursery facilities. More investigation of the use of Section 36, and development levies need to be done to determine if more municipal support for day nurseries can be gained.

5. REGULATORY OBSTACLES TO DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Official Plan Policy and Zoning By-laws

Proposal 1:

The following Official Plan and Zoning By-law changes would be of assistance:

1.1 The terminology for child care could be made consistent in the Official Plan and Zoning By-law. All references to child care for more than 5 children should be changed to "Day Nursery".

1.2 The permission for "private home day care" could be changed in the Official Plan and Zoning By-law to permit all forms of child care for five or less children in a home (as identified under the Ontario Day Nurseries Act), recognizing the most popularly used and desired form of child care in the neighbourhood.

1.3 The Residential Zones which permit Nursery Schools could be changed to permit "day nurseries" instead. "M" and "A" zones which do not permit day nurseries could be amended to include this use.

1.4 Office Uses (OU) Zones which do not permit day nurseries could be changed to permit day nurseries.

1.5 Industrial Zones - M, could be changed to include day nurseries as a permitted use.

1.6 All Zones which permit churches could be changed to permit day nurseries as an ancillary use.

1.7 All of the above proposed changes are in the interest of supporting child care services, as well as the Communities, residents, and landowners. As a result, Council may wish to direct the Planning Department to establish, in the 1991 Work Program, a budget item to initiate public consideration of these changes to the Official Plan and Zoning By-law regarding day nurseries.

Proposal 2:

That Fire, Health and Planning Departments develop a document of City regulations and procedures to assist existing and potential child care operators.

It is clear that there are a number of ways that the Official Plan and Zoning By-law could be amended to clearly allow child care, and to permit child care where we regularly permit by rezoning anyway, if Council wishes to more aggressively support the development of more day nurseries, without significant impact on the Community.

As well, since there are several City Departments which child care operators must deal with, a comprehensive guide to the requirements of these Departments would facilitate new operations in Scarborough.

6. MUNICIPAL CHILD CARE CO-ORDINATOR

Proposal:

Council would show a very active support of child care, enhance the current level of service, and make maximum use of new resources coming into Scarborough, if it were to establish a permanent Child Care Co-ordinator position.

The Child Care Committee of Scarborough, made up of key players in the child care field, and Human Services of Scarborough, strongly endorse this approach as a significant way to ensure local children get the care they currently are denied by the lack of funding from Federal and Provincial sources. Children are the key to the future development of Scarborough. Increasing lack of needed service will hurt the City in the long run.

There are many areas in which the City would benefit if a municipal Child Care Co-ordinator was on staff. By directing child care services to the large areas which are under-serviced or poorly serviced, a Co-ordinator would help alleviate these problems.

The responsibilities of the Co-ordinator, as outlined in the Report, focus on information gathering and dissemination, development of procedures and guidelines, co-ordination of City Department resources, education and communication.

Child care is not an isolated issue but one of many social facility needs facing Scarborough that will require City action. The City Manager is presently reviewing this area, and could address child care co-ordination as well.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That Planning Committee recommend that Council:

1. Request the Federal and Provincial Governments to increase funding for additional child care spaces in all age categories in Scarborough.
2. Advocate that the Provincial Government provide, at the municipal level, for increased subsidized spaces, and a more equitable geographic distribution of such spaces for its residents.
3. Consider services to informal child care a high priority and request the Provincial Government to increase funding to existing informal care services, and encourage additional funding be provided to develop new services in underserviced areas of Scarborough.
4. Request the Federal Government to fund culturally sensitive training for child care providers.
5. Request the Provincial Government to provide funding to increase the number of Scarborough-based professional resources in order to respond to the growing numbers of children and families identified with special needs and to support the work of informal and formal care providers.
6. Direct the Commissioner of Planning to maintain a child care data base.
7. Direct the Commissioner of Planning to update the statistical data relative to non-English speaking children in need of child care, and make this information available to Immigration Canada. This could also be maintained in a municipal data base.
8. Direct the Commissioner of Planning to explore the feasibility of a neighbourhood hub model within the City Centre Social Infrastructure Study.
9. Direct the Commissioner of Planning to establish, in the 1991Work Program, a budget item to initiate public consideration of Official Plan and Zoning by-law Amendments for day nurseries as outlined in the proposal.
10. Use the financial resources already committed to the establishment of a Child Care Centre on

City-owned property, to set the example as an employer, for others to follow by directing the City Manager and appropriate Departments to take the measures necessary to proceed to develop the City Centre Child Care prior to the proposed City Centre expansion project.

11. Direct the City Manager to report further on the possible position of a Municipal Child Care Co-ordinator.
12. Review the Grants to Organization policy to include child care related projects.
13. Direct the appropriate Departments to initiate a program of promoting the provision of workplace day care within the business community.
14. Direct the appropriate Departments to report further on the options available to provide financial support for the provisions of day care.
15. Direct the Medical Officer of Health, Fire Chief, Commissioner of Buildings, and Commissioner of Planning to collaborate on the development of a comprehensive publication outlining all regulations and the procedures which must be adhered to by existing and potential child care operators.

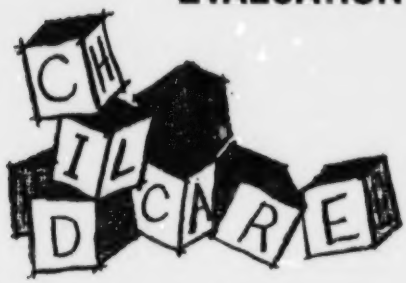
RECOMMENDATIONS, AS ADOPTED BY COUNCIL ON SEPTEMBER 10, 1990, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. Request the Federal and Provincial Governments to increase funding for additional child care spaces in all age categories in Scarborough.
2. Advocate that the Provincial Government provide, at the municipal level, for increased subsidized spaces, and a more equitable geographic distribution of such spaces for its residents.
3. Consider services to informal child care a high priority and request the Provincial Government to increase funding to existing informal care services, and encourage additional funding be provided to develop new services in underserviced areas of Scarborough.
4. Request the Federal Government (Health and Welfare Canada) and the Provincial Government (Ministry of Citizenship and Culture) to fund culturally sensitive training for child care providers.
5. Request the Provincial Government to provide funding to increase the number of Scarborough-based professional resources in order to respond to the growing numbers of children and families identified with special needs and to support the work of informal and formal care providers.
6. Direct the Commissioner of Planning to maintain a data base and also line-up with Metro Children's Services to maintain a child care data base.
7. Direct the Commissioner of Planning to update the statistical data relative to non-English speaking children in need of child care, and make this information available to Immigration Canada. This could also be maintained in a municipal data base.
8. Direct the Commissioner of Planning to explore the feasibility of a neighbourhood hub model within the City Centre Social Infrastructure Study.
9. Direct the Commissioner of Planning to establish, in the 1991 Work Program, a budget item to initiate public consideration of Official Plan and Zoning by-law Amendments for day nurseries as outlined in the proposal, to be considered along with all other programs in the normal budget process.

10. Use the financial resources already committed to the establishment of a Child Care Centre on City-owned property, to set the example as an employer, for others to follow by directing the City Manager and appropriate Departments to take the measures necessary to proceed to develop the City Centre Child Care prior to the proposed City Centre expansion project.
11. Direct the City Manager to report further on the possible position and the funding of the position of a Municipal Child Care Co-ordinator from Metro and the Province and the Federal Government.
12. Review the Grants and Organization Policy relative to child care related projects.
13. Direct the appropriate Departments to initiate a program of promoting the provision of workplace day care within the business community.
14. Direct the appropriate Departments to report further on the options available to provide financial support for the provisions of day care.
15. Direct Management Co-ordinating Committee (MCC) to collaborate on the development of a comprehensive publication outlining all regulations and procedures which must be adhered to by existing and potential child care operators.

CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY

EVALUATION



AN EVALUATION OF THE STUDY DESIGN: WHAT WORKED AND WHAT DIDN'T

The wealth of information developed in this Study can be used as a valuable resource and tool by City Councillors and all City Department staff when planning for future growth, development and redevelopment in Scarborough.

The project was designed to be one year in length and completed in phases, with each phase to be a stand-alone document. The Study design required that each phase report be presented to the City's Planning Committee and Council for its information. This was a valid process to keep Council members apprised of the Study progress. The amount of preparation and presentation time required for each of the five reports was not reflected in the project Work Plan.

Phase III of the Study included two resident Attitudinal Surveys. A consulting firm was engaged to design the surveys, analyze the results, and provide a written report of the findings. Project staff maintained responsibility for managing the consultants, survey translation, distribution, and for reporting to Planning Committee and Council.

The University of Toronto's Human Subjects Review Committee was contracted to review the survey questions to ensure the appropriateness of the contents of the questions. The six weeks required by the University of Toronto to complete this review was not anticipated and, as a result, reduced the actual time available for survey circulation, response and analysis.

Translating a public questionnaire into languages other than English is an important consideration in attempting to reach and receive responses from all facets of the resident population. We experienced the dilemma of determining what and how many languages to include, and in what quantities. 1986 Census data for Scarborough was the measure used to decide the languages. We experienced difficulty in confirming the quality and accuracy of the translations, and would recommend that this procedure be very thoroughly researched.

Questionnaire #1 was translated into 5 languages (Chinese, Italian, Greek, Punjabi, Hindi). Requests were received for only the Chinese translations. Where available, local ethnic and multicultural agencies are a worthwhile resource to liaise with.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The use of focus group sessions, individual interviews, a Charette, and two resident surveys were the major processes used to gather information from stakeholders and other professionals.

Project staff participated in television and radio interviews and spoke to local social service groups and the Scarborough Chamber of Commerce. The circulation of the Proposals Report generated written responses and delegation deputations at Planning Committee and Council. A strategy designed to gain public input should be developed as part of a project's Terms of Reference with staffing and time factored into the planning. Information should be regularly provided to all media sources to generate interest.

STUDY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A very important resource to project staff, Advisory Committee membership should include as broad a representation base as is possible. Example such as staff from appropriate City Departments, Municipal and Provincial representation, social planning, social service agencies, multicultural/ethnic resources, Boards of Education, service providers, parents, the business community, residents, and local elected officials should be considered. In this respect, a broad base of information and perspective will be included. However, it remains essential that a workable sized committee be maintained. The project developers must determine the role the Committee is to play, and its manageable structure.

Persons wishing to initiate similar studies might wish to consider the merits of a "control group" of citizens at large who have no particular stake in child care issues. Presentations to such a group of the results of each phase would allow those conducting the study to ensure that the study proceeds in a fashion that will be comprehensible and useful when it is ultimately released for review by the general public.

BUDGET

The budget for this project was $141,000, and included $131,000 Federal funding, and $38,000 City of Scarborough funding.

Throughout the course of the project, funds were adjusted to reflect actual costs incurred. As examples, printing, translation costs, and Consultant's fees were underestimated when the original budget was determined.

FACT FILM VIDEO

Within the original project design, provision was made for the creation of a video that would describe the project process, and could serve as a resource to other municipalities. Preliminary work on this phase of the project was completed, but revealed to us that a film of the calibre we anticipated would be more costly than our budgeted estimation ($20,000), and take more time to produce than the project work plan provided.

In consultation with the Advisory Committee and our Federal funder, it was agreed that we would not complete this phase of the project.

CONCLUSION

The project has been a success. It provided a learning experience for the participants. Information generated is of value to the Planning Department and all who read the report. The research should provide a sense of direction for the City of Scarborough with hard data for action.

It is the consensus of the Advisory Committee that "this Study is not the end, but just the beginning".

CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY

APPENDICES

PHASE 1

HOW WAS THE NEED FOR CHILD CARE ESTIMATED?

Statistics Canada did not produce output from the 1986 Census showing the number of children of a particular age group whose mother is in the labour force. We had to estimate this using other data from the 1986 Census:

- the number of children under 6
- the number of children aged 6-9
- the number of children aged 10-12
- the number of mothers with children:
  - i) under 6 only
  - ii) under 6 and 6 and over
  - iii) 6 and over only
- the number of mothers in the labour force with children:
  - i) under 6 only
  - ii) under 6 and 6 and over
  - iii) 6 and over only

If we assume that mothers in the labour force have on average the same number of children as mothers not in the labour force, then the proportion of mothers in the labour force will be the proportion of all children needing day care. In other words, the mothers' participation rate in the labour force is also the children's participation rate in child care.

This can be written as three simple equations:

$$C1 = K1 \times ((MLF1 + MLF2)/(M1 + M2)) \quad (1)$$

$$C2 = K2 \times ((MLF2 + MLF3)/(M2 + M3)) \quad (2)$$

$$C3 = K3 \times ((MLF2 + MLF3)/(M2 + M3)) \quad (3)$$

where:

C1 - number of children under 6 needing child care
C2 - number of children aged 6-9 needing child care
C3 - number of children aged 10-12 needing child care
K1 - number of children under 6
K2 - number of children aged 6-9
K3 - number of children aged 10-12
MLF1- number of mothers in the labour force with children aged under 6 only
MLF2- number of mothers in the labour force with children aged under 6 and 6 and over
MLF3- number of mothers in the labour force with children aged 6 and over only
M1 - number of mothers with children aged under 6 only
M2 - number of mothers with children aged under 6 and 6 and over
M3 - number of mothers with children 6 and over only

LOW INCOME AND NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING NEED

Estimating low income and non-english speaking need was a simple extension of the overall need:

CL1 = C1 x L (4)
CL2 = C2 x L (5)
CL3 = C3 x L (6)
CN1 = C1 x N(7)
CN2 = C2 x N(8)
CN3 = C3 x N(9)

where:

CL1 - number of low income children under 6 needing child care
CL2 - number of low income children aged 6 - 9 needing child care
CL3 - number of low income children aged 10 - 12 needing child care
L - persons in low income families as a proportion of population in private households ("incidence of low income").
CN1 - number of non-English speaking children under 6 need child care
CN2 - number of non-English speaking children aged 6 - 9 needing child care
CN3 - number of non-English speaking children aged 10 -12 needing child care.
N - proportion of population with a single home language for whom English is not the home language.

PHASE 1 TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1 Child Care Needs in theToronto Region, 1986
Table 2 Child Care Needs of Low-Income Children in the Toronto Region, 1986
Table 3 Child Care Needs of Non-English Speaking Children in the Toronto Region, 1986
Table 4 Child Care Needs and Day Care Provision in the Toronto Region, Children Under 6
Table 5 Child Care Needs and Day Care Provision in the Toronto Region, Children Aged 6-9
Table 6 Work-Based Day Care Needs, Metro Toronto, 1988
Figure 1 Child Care Needs in Scarborough, Children under 6, 1986
Figure 2 Child Care Needs in Scarborough, Children aged 6-9, 1986
Figure 3 Low Income Child Care Needs in Scarborough, Children Under 6, 1986
Figure 4 Non-English Speaking Child Care Needs in Scarborough, Children Under 6, 1986
Figure 5 Scarborough Day Care Centres, 1989
Figure 6 Potential Need for Licensed Day Care, Children Under 6, 1986
Figure 7 Potential Need for Licensed Day Care, Children Aged 6-9, 1986
Figure 8 Work-Based Child Care Need, Children Under 6, 1986
Figure 9 Work-Based Child Care Need: Large Employment Places

PHASE 2

GROWTH RATE COMPARISONS OF CHILD CARE SERVICES IN SCARBOROUGH (1986–89)

1986		
Group Care:		
Total Licensed Child Care Centres		128
Full Day Care	106	
Nursery School	12	
Private Home Day Care Agencies		
Agencies based in Scarborough	0	
Agencies based outside of, but servicing Scarborough	3	
Informal (Home) Child Care Registries	5	
Parent/Child Drop-In Centres:	4	
1989		
Group Care:		
Total Licensed Child Care Centres		140
Full Day Care	126	
Nursery School	14	
Private Home Day Care Agencies		
Agencies based in Scarborough	2	
Agencies based outside of, but servicing Scarborough	5	
Informal (Home) Care Registries:	7	
Parent/Child Drop-In Centres:	9	

INTEGRATED PROGRAMS/SPECIAL NEEDS STATISTICS - JULY, 1989

Licensed Integrated Child Care Centres: (Funded)

Metro Children's Services	
5 Full-day Centres servicing 4 children per centre =	20 children
Easter Seal Society	
1 Nursery School servicing 16 children plus 8 children in a segregated program =	24 children
Metro Toronto Association for Community Living	
1 Nursery school servicing + 45 children in a modified flow-through program plus 8 children in a segregated program =	53 children
Total Number of Children Participating In A Pre-School Program	**97 children**

Private Home Day Care Agencies

In general, care for children with special needs is available on a case-by-case basis. No figures are available.

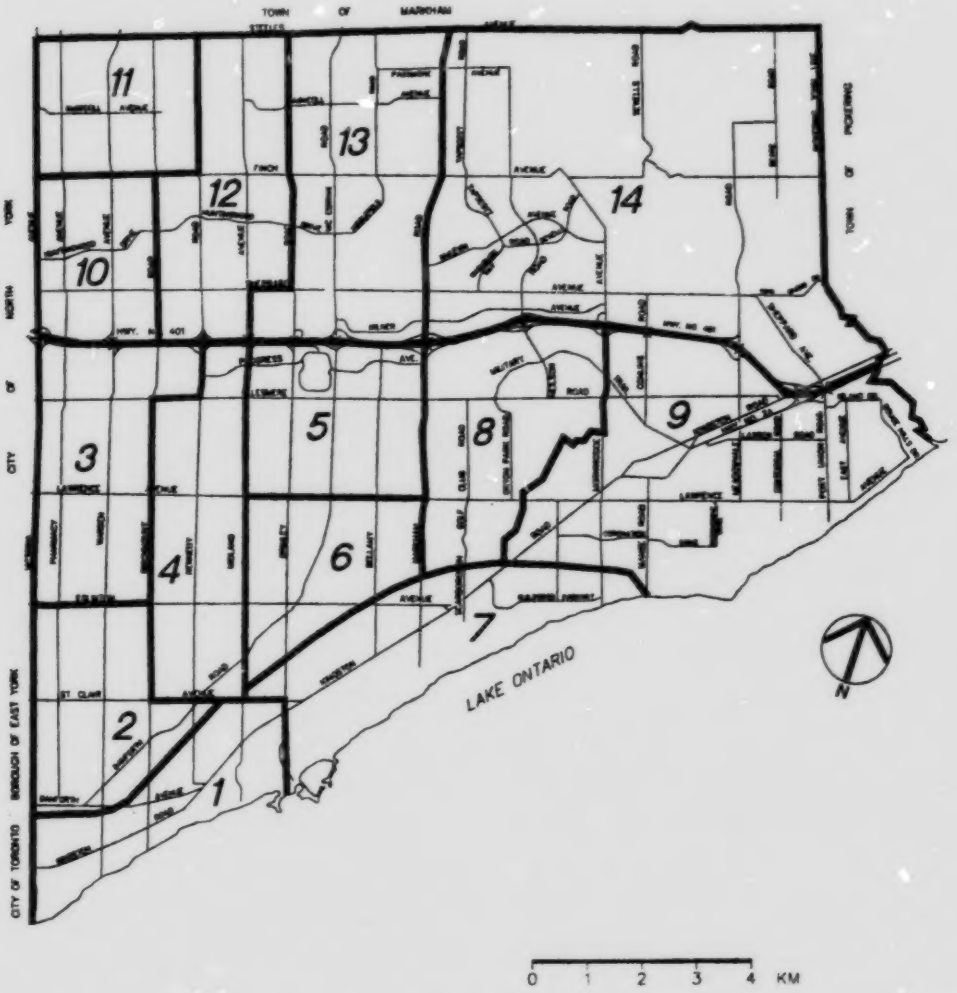
Agency Support Services:

Pre-School Discoveries of Metro Toronto	
Consultation services for staff in 30 child care settings	55 children
Day treatment services (ages 3.8 - 6 years)	50 children
Integrated program	3 children
East Scarborough Boys and Girls Club - Case co-ordination project	
Consultation services for staff in 35 child care settings	55 children
Parent Co-operative Pre-School Council	
Consultation service (new service)	0 children
City of Scarborough Public Health Nursing Division	No statistics available.

FROM: CENSUS, 1986

	Home Language	Mother Tongue	Single Ethnic Origin
Chinese	19,835	21,565	30,12
Italian	7,760	13,725	21,560
Greek	6,345	10,540	(est.) 15,550
Tagalog (Philippino)	2,790	4,295	(est.) 7,200
French	2,520	5,730	9,720
German	1,985	7,910	11,310
Spanish	1,735	2,260	---------
Punjabi *	1,225	1,370	---------
Portuguese	1,055	2,575	---------
Arabic	1,045	1,720	---------
Polish	1,045	2,350	3,190
Urdu *	---------	1,410	---------
Hindi *	---------	1,175	---------
Macedonian	---------	4,550	---------
Korean	---------	1,960	---------
Tamil *	---------	500	---------
Vietnamese	---------	455	---------
Farsi	---------	390	---------
Armenian	---------	1,660	---------
	South Asian *		23,545
	Black		20,955

CITY OF SCARBOROUGH
WARD MAP



ACAD FILE: MAP-PAGE
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DOCUMENTATION OF STATISTICS:

It is important to know that, for this part of the Child Care Study, the statistics presented below reflect the child care picture in Scarborough in July, 1989.

The Scarborough Snapshot reveals the following:

1.)	Total Licensed Child Care Centres		140 **
	Full Day care centres (7:00 am - 6:00 pm)	126	
	Nursery schools (1/2 day am/pm)	14	
2.)	Total Licensed Child Care Spaces		6,386 **
	Total full day care spaces	5,744	
	Total nursery school spaces	642	
	Total subsidized spaces	3,220	
	(Metro spaces 470)		
	(Purchased spaces 2,750)		
	Total number of children in care		5,695
	Total vacant spaces (Including 314 vacant spaces in centres with purchase of service subsidy agreements)	691	
	Waiting List (children assessed eligible for subsidy)	1,542 *	

Note: In addition to the 3,220 subsidized spaces in group care and 875 subsidized spaces in home day care, there are 153 subsidized spaces for children whose mother is participating in the Provincial Government Employment Support Initiative program.

For clarification, the number of 5,695 represents all children in group care whether full or part time/part week - i.e., spaces could be shared by more than one child if using part week/part day care or nursery school.

Private Home Day Care Agencies:		7
a) Located in Scarborough	2	
b) Servicing Scarborough	5	
Total number of active homes	278	
Number of children in care		650
Number full fee paying	141)	
Number receiving subsidy	509)	
Total subsidizes spaces allocated to Scarborough (vacant spaces - 41)	550	
Metro Children's Services (included in b) above)		
Directly supervised homes	120*	
Children in care	325*	
Total number of children in Private Home Day Care Agency Supervised Homes in Scarborough		650
Informal (Home) Child Care Registries:		
Located in Scarborough	6	
Number of Home Providers	538	
Average Number of Children per provider - 3		
Estimated Number of children in informal home child care in Scarborough, where the provider is associated with a registry (3 x 538)		1,614

* - Metro Children's Services, Scarborough/East York

** - Ministry of Community & Social Services, Toronto Area Office

FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS - SAMPLE

1. From your perspective, what is the current level of service in Scarborough for families requiring some form of child care?

2. Where do you see gaps in service? What are these gaps?

3. Are service needs changing? What new demands are being placed on your agency/ operation?

4. What factors limit or restrict the delivery of service?

5. In order to meet community needs, what would be necessary?

6. Who is using your service? Who is not? Why?

7. Are you aware of other services in Scarborough that respond to family needs? Are these services adequate? Why?

8. Are there spaces available in the formal and informal child care service community? What are the perceived reasons?

9. Where there are waiting lists for service, what do you perceive to be the reasons?

10. What is the level of service for children and families with special needs? What factors would enhance this service?

11. As the multicultural community expands in Scarborough, are services changing to meet the needs? Are there specific needs? What needs to happen?

12. In your opinion, what does Scarborough need most in the way of child care services?

13. What steps should the City of Scarborough be taking to encourage services to meet current and future needs?

14. What creative/innovative ideas do you have that could lead to alleviating or meeting Scarborough resident and work force needs?

RELEASE FORM

Your signature on this form indicates that you agree to release the information that you kindly provided for the City of Scarborough, Child Care Needs Study and Implementation Strategy.

While the information may be used in the final report, your name and affiliation will remain confidential, if requested, and comments will not be attributed to any one individual.

Name: .....

Date: .....

PHASE 3

CHILDCARE NEEDS STUDY

Report to the City of Scarborough

March 1990

The Kapelos-Edwards Group
management consultants

500 Danforth Avenue, Suite 310, Toronto, Ontario M4K 1P6 (416) 461-5062

March 16, 1990

Mr. J.W. Adams
Director of Supply and Services
The City of Scarborough
Planning Department
150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
M1P 4N4

Dear Mr. Adams:

In accordance with our agreement of September 1989 with the City of Scarborough, we are pleased to submit the attached report for your consideration.

This completes the assignment as outlined in the Terms of Reference and we trust it will prove useful to the major study being undertaken by the City.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the cooperation of the project's staff members, and for the opportunity of working with the City of Scarborough.

Sincerely,

Renée Edwards

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 BACKGROUND 1
1.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES 1
1.2 PROCESS 1

2.0 FINDINGS AND ANALYSES 3
2.1 SURVEY #1 3

Table 1: Total households with family member at home 4

Table 2: Percent of households with children under 12 years 5

Table 3: Child Care Service Used for Each Age Level 6

Table 4: Monthly Child Care Costs 7

Table 5: Child Care Preferences 9

Table 6: Child Care Preference the Same as Use . . 10

Table 7: Child Care Location and Preferences . . . 10

Table 8: Need for Special Child Care and Satisfaction with Present Use 11

Table 9: Occupation of Mothers 12

Table 10: Mother's Annual Income 13

2.2 SURVEY #2 13

Table 1: Percent of households with children under 12 years 14

Table 2: Total Respondents with children under 12 years 15

Table 3: Monthly Child Care Costs 16

Table 4: Child Care Preferences 17

Table 5: Child Care Location and Preferences . . . 18

Table 6: Need for Special Child Care and Satisfaction with Present Use 19

Table 7: Occupation of Mothers 20

3.0 SUMMARY 21

4.0 APPENDICES

A. Methodology

B. Questionnaires

C. Letter from the Mayor

D. Respondent Percentages

1.0 BACKGROUND

In response to the challenge currently facing daycare service providers in Ontario to provide adequate supplies of appropriate services, the City of Scarborough initiated a child care needs study and implementation strategy project under the Child Care Initiatives Fund of Health and Welfare, Canada. Its major objective is to identify means of enhancing delivery of child care services to families in Scarborough.

To increase their understanding of the needs and preferences of Scarborough families with respect to daycare services, the City decided to carry out an attitudinal survey and retained the services of The Kapelos-Edwards Group to implement this project.

1.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the Child Care Needs Assessment in the City of Scarborough is:

1. "to assess the level of community support for formal child care services, for the introduction of child care resource centres and the need for specialized forms of child care.

2. to assess the level of community support and preference for employment based, home based, community based and school based child care.

3. to verify assumptions arising out of (our) demographic analysis of child care needs" (Terms of Reference).

The City required that two surveys be conducted, to ensure data from 3 populations:

- seven areas of high need, identified by the Metropolitan Toronto Day Care Planning Task Force Report: Blue Print for Child Care (1986)

- a representative city-wide selection of households

- residents of Scarborough currently on waiting lists for Metro subsidized spaces

1.2 PROCESS

In January 1990, questionnaires for each survey were mailed with a letter of endorsement from the Mayor of Scarborough, Joyce Trimmer. For Survey 1, a total of 4,000 English questionnaires were mailed to a random selection of households in the City of Scarborough, 2,500 to families with children, 1,500 to families without children. The questionnaire was also translated into five other languages and placed in social service agencies to make them available to non-English speaking households. For

Survey 2, 1,065 questionnaires were mailed out to households on the Subsidy Waiting List. For detailed Methodology, refer to Appendix A.

The following briefly outlines the content of the questionnaires. (See Appendix B for Questionnaires.)

Questionnaire #1

- General Attitudes to Child Care
- Demographic Information (age, income, ethnicity etc.)
- Child Care Information
  - ages of children and history of child care use
  - type of current child care
  - location and convenience of current child care
  - percentage of income spent on child care
  - satisfaction with current child care
  - child care preferences
  - need for specialized forms of child care

Questionnaire #2

- Demographic Information (age, income, ethnicity etc.)
- Child Care Information
  - ages of children and history of child care use
  - length of time on waiting list
  - type of current child care
  - location and convenience of current child care
  - percentage of income spent on child care
  - satisfaction with current child care
  - child care preferences
  - need for specialized forms of child care

2.0 FINDINGS AND ANALYSES

2.1 SURVEY #1

A representative sample of households in Scarborough was surveyed mainly to gather information on the need for child care services and whether or not this need is being satisfied. A total of 790 valid responses were received.

The analysis that follows presents a descriptive summary of the sample in terms of demographics, attitude, and child care use. In addition, it provides an interpretation of the relationships between certain characteristics which were analyzed using cross-tabulation. (For further interpretations see Computer Tables.)

- need for licensed child care

The majority (73%) of the respondents believed that the need for licensed child care in our society is very important. Females (83%) were more likely than males (59%) to take this position as were respondents under 40 years old. As to the extent to which tax dollars should be used to assist those in need of financial support for child care services, most people (70%) were in favour of partial subsidization. Only 11% of the females believed that no tax dollars should be used compared to 21% of the males. Belief in total subsidization was relatively high with those who were single, divorced or separated, earning a lower household income and had a mother in the household under 30 years old.

- household profile

The average age of the respondents was 42 years old and average household income fell in the range of $40,000 to $50,000. Sixty percent were female, 78% were married and 86% spoke mainly English in their household. The only other language group that was represented to any degree was Chinese (8%). Respondents in the Chinese group were more likely to be male (Chinese, 51%; English, 39%) and the father of any children under 12 years old (Chinese, 42%; English, 28%).

- households with family member at home

The Chinese were also more likely to have a family member staying at home to care for their children (Chinese, 66%; English, 47%). The overall figure for those with a family member at home was 49%.

As Table 1 shows, a greater proportion of Chinese family members staying at home would be working or going to school if they could find suitable child care.

Table 1

Number of respondents	Total households with family member at home (229)	Chinese (25)*	English (186)
Would work or go to school if child care...	%	%	%
- was affordable	45	70	40
- accommodated shift work	23	47	20
- accommodated working overnight	7	16	6
- accommodated extended hours	19	37	17
- was in a location convenient to either home or work	45	78	40

* Note small base size. Results should be interpreted with caution.

The above table reveals that the two main concerns for the total number of those staying at home are affordability (45%) and convenient location (45%). Affordability is an even greater concern for single (67%) and divorced (67%) parents, mothers earning less than $35,000 and respondents under the age of 30 years old.

Overall, 65% of the households with children under 12 years old were at least somewhat likely to use a child care resource centre if one was available in their neighbourhood. The 38% who indicated they would be very likely were more likely to be female, under 30 years old, earning a household income under $40,000, or speaking Chinese in their home. Forty-seven percent of the Chinese were very likely and 84% were at least somewhat likely. Because of the small number of Chinese households (18) that qualified to answer Section B, a proper comparison with English households cannot be made on the issues of actual child care use and satisfaction.

Only a small percentage (5%) of the total respondents had a 12 to 18 year old child requiring specially arranged supervised care living in their household.

. households with children under the age of 12

In 60% of the households, there was a child under the age of 12 years old present. Of this percentage, 44% had only one child in this age group and 43% had two. The specific ages of the children and the percentage each age represents out of households with children under 12 years is shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Age	Percent of households with children under 12 years
	%
Infant	7
One year old	9
Two years old	14
Three years old	17
Four years old	13
Five years old	19
Six years old	15
Seven years old	18
Eight years old	15
Nine - Eleven years old	36

In 68% of these households, the respondent was identified as the mother/stepmother of the child(ren) and in 30%, the respondent was the father/stepfather.

Out of the total number of respondents, 36% required child care services because either both parents or a single parent was working or going to school. The most commonly used child care service used by these parents was a babysitter outside of their home (44%). Relatives living outside of the household (28%) were the second most common and a licensed Group Centre (21%) was the third. A breakdown of the use of each type of child care service and the age of child is presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3

Child Care Service Used for Each Age Level

	Total Respondents with children under 12	Age of Children											
Number of respondents	(268)	(16)	(21)	(38)	(44)	(31)	(49)	(38)	(44)	(37)	(35)	(27)	(17)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Group Centre (licensed)	21	-	5	11	23	42	20	29	18	19	6	4	6
Private home daycare (licensed)	4	-	5	8	2	-	2	3	5	3	3	7	6
Nanny/babysitter in home	10	6	19	11	11	3	14	18	5	14	6	7	6
Babysitter outside of home	44	44	29	37	41	29	45	29	32	32	67	44	18
Friends	11	-	10	3	2	7	2	3	9	-	8	11	18
Relatives in home	15	19	5	13	7	10	4	8	11	16	3	11	35
Relatives outside of home	28	31	29	18	14	10	12	11	21	16	8	15	12

Note: Multiple responses were accepted.

Males (16%) were more likely than females (8%) to use a nanny/ babysitter in their home as were mothers over 40 years old. Compared to the average 21% who used a Group Centre, there were a higher percentage of single (47%) and divorced (40%) parents using this service. The use of a Group Centre was also higher for those respondents with a household income of $30,000 or less.

- use of child care registry

In response to whether or not they had used a child care registry to hire an individual to care for their children outside their home a small percentage (8%) indicated yes, 69% indicated no, and 24% indicated they had never hired such an individual. Only 1% of the male in the sample had availed themselves of this service.

- change in child care arrangements in the last five years

Over the past five years, most respondents (53%) had to make new arrangements for child care one to three times and 30% had to make new arrangements four to six times.

- money spent on child care

The average amount of money spent on child care each month was $348. Twenty-seven percent reported that they spent over $400.

Table 4

Monthly Child Care Costs

Dollars Spent per Month	% of Respondents
	%
0 - $ 50	17
$ 51 - $100	10
$101 - $150	5
$151 - $200	9
$201 - $250	6
$251 - $300	9
$301 - $350	4
$351 - $400	14
$401 or over	27

The amount of money spent was positively related to income. That is, child care costs increased with a rise in both household and mother's income.

For most respondents (59%), the money they spent on child care represented between 0-10% of their monthly income. The percentage of income spent tended to be higher, however, if the respondent was a female or there was a mother in the household earning $25,000 or less.

- time and transportation method involved in child care arrangements

The average time it took the person responsible for delivering the child(ren) to child care to get to work or school was 31 minutes. Only 7% took more than one hour. An average 17 minutes of this time was spent actually delivering the child(ren). One reason that it did not take a lot of extra time was that the majority of people (70%) travelled by car. This percentage was considerably higher than the 37% of the waiting list respondents

who used a car for transportation. Public transportation was used by 23% of the households. Seventeen percent travelled on the subway for at least part or all of their trip to work or school.

- living/work situation

Less than one-half (46%) of those who delivered the child(ren) to child care worked in Scarborough. Those who were single parents or between the ages of 25 and 29 years old were more likely to work elsewhere.

- satisfaction with current arrangements

Overall, most people were at least somewhat satisfied (89%) with the child care service they are currently using as well as with its location (90%).

However, compared to the 54% overall, a smaller percentage (27%) of single parents and parents under 30 years old (45%) were very satisfied with the child care services they were using.

- preference for child care service

Respondents were asked which one type of child care they would most prefer to be using if cost were no object. For infants, most of the respondents preferred care in the home either with the father or mother (40%) or with a nanny or babysitter (33%). For pre-schoolers, the mother or father at home was still the most popular choice but dropped to a 30% consensus among the respondents, which was only slightly higher than the 28% who preferred a licensed Group Centre. With children of school age, more people favoured a Group Centre (31%) but there were still several who preferred to have a nanny/babysitter (25%) or a mother/father (22%) at home.

Respondents were asked to name their preference once more but, in this instance, they were asked to choose within the limits of what they can afford. The mother/father (29%) or a nanny/ babysitter (25%) at home were again the most attractive types of care for infants, although to a lesser degree than if cost were no object.

For pre-school and school age children, a Group Centre was considered to be the most preferred option. (Table 5)

Table 5

Child Care Preferences

	Cost No Object			Can Afford		
	Infant	Pre-School	School Aged	Infant	Pre-School	School Aged
Number of respondents	(165)	(173)	(210)	(155)	(160)	(212)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Group Centre (licensed)	7	28	31	4	20	20
Private home daycare (licensed)	9	8	6	10	8	9
Nanny/babysitter in home	33	22	25	22	14	10
Babysitter Outside of Home	2	4	6	14	14	15
Friends	1	2	3	2	2	4
Relatives living in household	6	5	4	10	7	6
Relatives living outside of household	1	1	2	8	8	7
Mother/father at home	40	30	22	29	18	12
Other	1	1	1	-	1	1

More than one-half of the respondents for each group indicated that the type of child care they are using at the present time is the one that they most prefer within the limits of what they can afford; infants (57%), pre-school children (58%) and school aged children (56%).

There was little variation in child care preferences according to age, income and other variables. Whether or not these preferences were the same as current child care use, however, did differ between respondents. Females were more likely than males to be using their most preferred option. (Table 6)

Table 6

Child Care Preference the Same as Use

	Infants	Pre-School Children	School Aged Children
Number of respondents	(98)	(125)	(183)
	%	%	%
Male	48	45	55
Female	61	64	60

. location: actual and preferred

The most common location for child care for those with one or more children was somewhere else in their neighbourhood. (Child #1, 47%; Child #2, 41%; Child #3, 54%). (Table 7) In contrast, the most preferred location was in their own home (Child #1, 52%; Child #2, 56%; Child #3, 52%). The pattern of response to actual and preferred location was not affected by other characteristics of the sample.

Table 7

Child Care Location and Preferences

Child	Actual Location			Most Preferred Location			Second Most Preferred Location		
	#1	#2	#3	#1	#2	#3	#1	#2	#3
'umber of espondents	(235)	(121)	(28)	(229)	(124)	(33)	(211)	(118)	(34)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ome	27	33	39	52	56	52	14	13	12
chool in eighbourhood	14	12	7	28	27	30	30	32	27
omewhere else neighbourhood	47	41	54	11	9	15	31	36	38
or near place work	6	7	-	7	7	-	21	15	21
school attended parent	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
re than one of e above	3	3	-	2	2	3	3	3	3
her	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- special needs requirements

Special needs of child care were required by a number of respondents. Care that would meet the needs of shift work parents (28%) was reported to be the greatest need relative to the others (Table 8). It was also the one which parents were least likely to indicate that they were very satisfied (40%) as to whether this need was being met by the child care they were actually using. Respondents most likely to be very satisfied were those with children not fluent in English (68%). (Table 8)

Table 8

Need for Special Child Care

and Satisfaction with Present Use

	Need Special Care	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satis.	Not very Satis.	Not at all Satis.
	%	%	%	%	%
Shift work parents Base (229)	28	40	24	14	22
Parents not fluent in English (216)	4	61	9	17	13
Children not fluent in English (216)	2	68	8	12	12
Children with physical disabilities (216)	4	62	8	15	15
Children with learning disabilities (217)	6	53	10	20	17
Children with emotional or behavioural problems (219)	7	47	15	21	18
Children with different cultural/religious customs (216)	4	56	11	19	15

Some differences among respondents emerged as to the nature of their special needs. Compared to the 4% overall, 11% of the parents over 40 years old noted that they required care that would meet the needs of children with different cultural/ religious customs. Single (23%) and separated (31%) parents also expressed a greater need than the average for care for children with emotional or behavioural problems. As well, they were less likely than married or divorced parents to be satisfied that their need was being met by the child care they were using. And finally, the lower the mother's income, the greater the need for specialized care for parents not fluent in English, children with physical disabilities, learning disabilities, emotional or behavioural problems and different cultural or religious customs.

- profile of mother/stepmother

In 97% of the cases (of Section B respondents), the mother or stepmother of the children was living in the household. Her average age was 35 years old. Eighty-eight percent of these mothers were employed outside the home and 78% were working full time. Most of them worked in a secretarial or clerical position (34%). There was no relationship between age and type of position held. (Table 9)

Table 9

Occupation	% of Mothers
Secretary/clerical	34
Manager/Supervisor	15
Medical/Professional	12
Self-employed	1
Insurance broker	5
Teacher	9
Day care worker	2
Factory worker	3
Housewife	2
Sales (cashier, salesperson)	4
Other professional	7
Other non-professional	6

mother/stepmother's annual income

Fifty-three percent of the mothers earned $25,000 or less. A breakdown on annual income is provided in Table 10.

Table 10

Mother's Annual Income

	%
$15,000 or less	17
Over $15,000 to $25,000	36
Over $25,000 to $35,000	29
Over $35,000 to $45,000	10
Over $45,000 to $55,000	6
Over $55,000	2

A larger percentage of single mothers (67%) were earning $25,000 or less annually even though married mothers were less likely to be working full time.

2.2 SURVEY #2

Households that are currently on the waiting list for income subsidy daycare were surveyed to examine the type of child care they are using while awaiting a subsidy and their satisfaction with their service. The following summarizes the response that was received from 257 households.

time on waiting list

The average amount of time respondents had been on the waiting list for subsidized daycare was 6 to 8 months. Fourteen percent had been on the list for ten months or more.

profile of respondents

The respondents were asked what their relationship was to the children placed on the waiting list. In the majority of cases (73%), the respondent was either the mother or stepmother. Fathers or stepfathers made up 23% of the respondents, which also means that in 23% of the households the father was most responsible for arranging for the care of the children.

Half of the respondents (50%) were married but it is important to note that 32% were single parents which was a considerably higher figure that the 8% who were single in the sample representing the overall population of Scarborough in Survey #1.

Fifty-two percent were employed full time working regular hours, 16% were employed either part time or working shifts and 31% were unemployed. It is possible that a higher percentage would be employed if they were receiving income subsidized daycare. Some of the 31% who were unemployed, however, may represent a sizeable proportion of the 19% who were attending school.

- household income

Household income was under $30,000 for 80% of the respondents on the waiting list which is a considerably higher percentage than those earning under $30,000 (23%) in Survey #1.

- children under 12 in the household

Forty-eight percent of the households had only one child under the age of 12 years; 34% had two children in this age group, and 11% had three to five children.

Table 1 identifies the percentage of households with children at each age level as follows:

Table 1

Age	Percent of households with children under 12 years
	%
Infant	30
One year old	24
Two years old	17
Three years old	19
Four years old	17
Five years old	11
Six years old	8
Seven years old	11
Eight years old	9
Nine - Eleven years old	11

- change in child care arrangements

Over the past five years, 31% had to make new arrangements for someone to care for their children at least four or more times. Twenty-one percent did not answer this question.

language spoken in the household

The majority of respondents (63%) spoke English in their household, 7% spoke Chinese and 28% spoke languages other than those specified on the questionnaire.

type of child care service currently used

The most commonly used type of child care service was a babysitter outside of the home (35%) followed by a licensed Group Centre (24%). Table 2 presents a breakdown on use of service for each age level of the child(ren).

Table 2

	Total Respondents with children under 12	Age of Children 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of respondents	(248)	(54)	(38)	(25)	(40)	(28)	(24)	(15)	(18)	(11)	(3)	(5)	(1)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Group Centre (licensed)	24	9	16	24	48	29	33	20	22	9	-	-	-
Private home daycare (licensed)	9	13	3	8	5	14	13	7	11	9	-	-	-
Nanny/babysitter in home	5	4	16	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
Babysitter outside of home	35	35	34	24	30	46	25	47	28	55	33	20	-
Friends	16	6	11	-	3	-	-	13	11	-	-	40	-
Relatives in home	6	4	3	-	3	-	4	7	6	18	-	-	-
Relatives outside of home	17	9	8	12	-	-	4	7	6	9	-	-	-
Not using child care on a daily basis	22	20	11	24	8	11	21	-	17	-	67	20	100

- monthly child care costs

The average amount of money spent on child care per month was $288. Twenty-three percent spent over $400. This amount represented up to 10% of monthly income for 24% of the respondents, between 11% to 20% for 27% of the respondents and between 21% to 30% for 23% of the respondents. Table 3 further illustrates monthly costs.

Table 3

Monthly Child Care Costs

Dollars Spent per Month	% of Respondents
	%
0 - $ 50	14
$ 51 - $100	8
$101 - $150	5
$151 - $200	10
$201 - $250	6
$251 - $300	18
$301 - $350	6
$351 - $400	12
OVER $400	23

- time and transportation method involved in child care service

On average, it took the person usually responsible for delivering the child(ren) to child care 36 minutes to get to work or school. Most of this time, an average 31 minutes, was spent delivering the child(ren). Car (37%) was the most common form of transportation to work or school, followed by bus/streetcar (22%), subway and bus/streetcar (15%) and walking (15%). The majority of respondents (61%) worked or studied in Scarborough.

- satisfaction with current service

Seventy-two percent were either somewhat or very satisfied with the child care services they are currently using and an even higher percentage (78%) were at least somewhat satisfied with its location.

- preference for child care service

When asked which one type of child care they would most prefer to be using if cost were no object, the most popular choice for all age groups was a licensed Group Centre.

As Table 4 indicates, thirty-two percent of the respondents chose it for infants and a considerably higher percentage chose it for pre-school (67%) and school aged (61%) children. A licensed Group Centre was also the most popular option for all age groups in response to what they preferred within the limits of what they can afford. Compared with their first preference if cost were no object, it was slightly higher for infants (39%) and slightly lower for pre-school (62%) and school aged children (52%).

Table 4

Child Care Preferences

	Cost No Object			Can Afford		
	Infant	Pre-School	School Aged	Infant	Pre-School	School Aged
Number of respondents	(137)	(106)	(93)	(122)	(107)	(87)
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Group Centre (licensed)	32	67	61	39	62	52
Private home daycare (licensed)	10	5	8	16	8	9
Nanny/babysitter in home	15	4	10	9	3	3
Babysitter outside of home	2	5	1	8	9	5
Friends	-	1	1	2	2	5
Relatives living in household	7	4	5	7	5	10
Relatives living outside of household	7	2	5	3	4	3
Mother/father at home	26	13	9	15	7	9
Other	-	-	-	2	2	3

Forty-nine percent reported that their first preference within the limits of what they can afford, was the one they are currently using for infants. A smaller percentage of parents of pre-school (40%), and school aged (37%) children reported that they were using the type of child care they most preferred.

- location of child care service: actual and preferred

Table 5 identifies that the greatest number of respondents (35%) were using child care located somewhere else in their neighbourhood. A school in their neighbourhood was the actual location for 24% which was less than the 46% who indicated that they would most prefer it as a base for caring for their children.

Table 5

Child Care Location and Preferences

	Actual Location	Most Preferred Location	Second Most Preferred Location
Number of respondents	(121)	(124)	(118)
	%	%	%
Home	15	24	14
School in neighbourhood	24	46	26
Somewhere else in neighbourhood	35	13	28
At or near place of work	5	8	22
At school attended by parent	1	5	7
More than one of the above	3	1	2
Other	16	4	3

- special needs requirements

When asked whether or not they required any special form of child care, 25% reported the need for child care that would accommodate shift work parents, 24% for children not fluent in English and 20% for parents not fluent in English (Table 6). A fairly high percentage, however, did not answer either yes or no to each of the respective needs. This would mean that the percentages above would be somewhat smaller if all respondents had actually answered the questions.

The majority of those who did indicate that they required special care were at least somewhat satisfied that their needs were being met by the child care they were currently using. At least somewhat satisfied were 65% of the shift work parents, 80% of those with children not fluent in English and 89% of parents not fluent in English. Those most likely to be very satisfied had children with either physical or learning disabilities.

Table 6

Need for Special Child Care

and Satisfaction with Present Use

	Need Special Care	Very Satisfied	Some-what Satis.	Not very Satis.	Not at all Satis.
	%	%	%	%	%
Shift work parents Base (174)	25	41	24	20	15
Parents not fluent in English (173)	20	49	40	7	5
Children not fluent in English (174)	24	51	29	14	6
Children with physical disabilities (168)	5	59	28	9	3
Children with learning disabilities (166)	13	64	17	11	8
Children with emotional or behaviourial problems (166)	10	50	29	15	6
Children with different cultural/religious customs (169)	20	46	42	4	8

profile of mother/stepmother

The mother or stepmother of the children were living in 96% of the households. Her average age was 29 and one-half years old which was younger than the average 35 years reported for mothers of children requiring child care in Survey #1.

Eighty-three percent of working mothers were working full time. As Table 7 identifies, the largest percentage (28%) were employed in a secretarial or clerical position which was comparable to the 34% working in the same position in Survey #1. The second largest category (15%) were students and the third largest category (14%) were factory workers.

Table 7

Occupation	% of Mothers
Secretary/clerical	28
Manager/Supervisor	10
Medical/Professional	3
Insurance (broker or representative)	1
Teacher	1
Day care worker	2
Factory worker	14
Housewife	7
Sales (cashier, salesperson)	4
Other professional	3
Other non-professional	8
Student	15

- mother/stepmother's annual income

Eighty-nine percent earned $25,000 or less per year as compared to Survey #1 where a smaller percentage (53%) earned $25,000 or less. Of the 89%, 52% of these mothers earned $15,000 or less per year.

3.0 SUMMARY

A review of the findings reveals that there were several differences between the group of waiting list respondents and the sample representative of Scarborough as a whole. To summarize:

(1) mother's income and household income were lower on the average for those on the waiting list.

(2) The waiting list group also included more single parents and fewer parents speaking English in the home.

(This would explain why they expressed a greater need for special care that would accommodate parents and children not fluent in English and children with different cultural/religious customs.

(3) Even though the greater percentage of waiting list respondents were at least somewhat satisfied with the services they were receiving, they tended to be less satisfied than the overall Scarborough sample.

(4) A smaller proportion of those on the waiting list were likely to be using the child care service that they most prefer within the limits of what they can afford.

In conclusion, the findings show that there is a greater need for assistance, financial or otherwise, with the waiting list group than there is for the group of Scarborough respondents as a whole. However, it is important to note that there are several subgroups within the Scarborough sample that are similar in profile to the waiting list group and therefore should also be given special consideration in decisions affecting child care.

APPENDIX A - METHODOLOGY

A. SURVEY #1

In December 1989, a questionnaire was designed and pretested on six employees working in the City of Scarborough Municipal Building. On January 10, 1990, a total of 4,000 English questionnaires were mailed to a random selection of households in the City of Scarborough. Out of the 4,000 mailed, 790 were returned completed for a response rate of 20 percent; 374 were returned undelivered and 120 returned after final return date.

The questionnaire was also translated into five other languages and, on January 19, placed in social service agencies to make them available to non-English speaking households. These translated versions included 200 Chinese, 100 Italian, 100 Greek, 100 Punjabi and 100 Hindi questionnaires. Response was received from the Chinese group only who returned 15 questionnaires. There were no requests to exchange an English version for one of the five languages. Sampling, translation and distribution were done by the City Planning Department, City of Scarborough.

The questionnaire, designed by the consultant, was divided into two sections. All households were eligible to answer either part or all of Section A. This section examined some general attitudes to child care, as well as family composition and potential child care usage. Section B focused on actual child care usage and needs satisfaction. Households with one or more children under 12 years old requiring child care were qualified to answer this section. The person most responsible for arranging for the care of the child(ren) was instructed to fill out both Section A and B.

B. SURVEY #2

In January 1990, 1,065 questionnaires were mailed out to households on the Subsidy Waiting List. Of the 1,065, 257 were returned completed for a response rate of 24 percent; 39 of these were returned undelivered and 78 returned after the final return date. Pretesting was conducted by the consultant using a list of people on the Subsidy Waiting List provided by the Metro Children Services Office (Scarborough). These people had given their permission to the Area Office to have the consultant deliver the questionnaires to their homes. Six questionnaires were hand delivered and picked up two days later.

Questionnaires for both surveys were mailed with a stamped self-addressed envelope and a letter of endorsement from the Mayor of Scarborough, Joyce Trimmer. The letter included translated versions. Each questionnaire was submitted in early October to the Human Subject Review Committee at the University of Toronto for an ethics evaluation. Approval, with modifications, was granted on December 15, 1989.

Questionnaire 1

CITY OF SCARBOROUGH
DAYCARE SURVEY

This questionnaire is being sent to a number of households in the City of Scarborough so that residents can offer their own opinion on the need for child care services and how they should be delivered. If you have difficulty filling it out, please call Joyce Devonshire at 396-4269.

We would just like to assure you that the information you provide will be treated in strict confidence and will be analyzed together with all the other replies we receive. You are not required to give names or location of yourself and household members. The label attached above contains a locational code that identifies only your block and not your specific address.

If you have one or more children under 12 years old who require child care, please have the person most responsible for arranging for the care of the child(ren) fill out SECTION A AND SECTION B.

If you do not have one or more children who require child care, please have one adult member of your household, eighteen years of age or over, fill out the questions that apply to him/her in SECTION A. Please return BEFORE (date).

SECTION A

In this section, your input is vital to gaining a better understanding of what child care means to the community in general.

(EVERYBODY ANSWER QU. 1 through 9)

1. Based on your experience, or what you have learned through newspapers, radio or television, how important do you think is the need for licensed child care in our society? ("X" ONE BOX)

   Very important ( )1 Somewhat important ( )2 Not very important ( )3 Not at all important ( )4

2. In your own opinion, to what extent should the cost of day care services for those in need of financial support be met by the use of tax dollars? ("X" ONE BOX)

   Wholly ( )1 Partially ( )2 Not at all ( )3

The following questions will be used to divide our respondents into groups.

3. What is your marital status? ("X" ONE BOX)

   Married ( )1 Single ( )2 Living together ( )3 Divorced ( )4 Widowed ( )5 Separated ( )6

4. What is the language mainly spoken in your household ("X" ONE BOX)

   English ( )1
   Chinese ( )2 Greek ( )4 French ( )6
   Italian ( )3 Tagalog ( )5 Punjabi ( )7

   Other (please specify) _____

5. What is your age? (WRITE AGE IN BOX BELOW)

   [ ] Years

6. And what is the total yearly combined income of your household before taxes? ("X" ONE BOX)

   $20,000 or less ——— ( )1
   Over $20,000 to $30,000 ——— ( )2
   Over $30,000 to $40,000 ——— ( )3
   Over $40,000 to $50,000 ——— ( )4
   Over $50,000 to $60,000 ——— ( )5
   Over $60,000 to $70,000 ——— ( )6
   Over $70,000 ——— ( )7

7. What is your sex? ("X" ONE BOX)

Male ( ) 1 Female ( ) 2

8. Is there a child, 12 to 18 years old who requires specially arranged supervised care living in your household? ("X" ONE BOX)

Yes ( ) 1 No ( ) 2

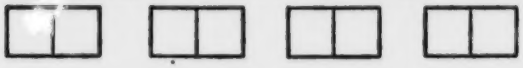
9. Are there any children under the age of 12 years old living in your household? ("X" ONE BOX)

Yes ( ) 1 No ( ) 2

IF THERE ARE NO CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OLD LIVING IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS DO NOT APPLY TO YOU. WE THANK YOU FOR PROVIDING US WITH THE INFORMATION YOU HAVE. PLEASE RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.

10. a) How many children under 12 years of age are there living in your household? (PLEASE WRITE NUMBER IN BOX)

10. b) Please give the age of each child, starting with the youngest. (WRITE AGE(S) IN BOX(ES) - ADD BOXES IF MORE ARE REQUIRED) (WRITE IN 0 IF THE CHILD IS LESS THAN ONE YEARS OLD)



11. What is your relationship to the child(ren) living in your household? ("X" ONE BOX)

Mother/stepmother ( ) 1 Father/stepfather ( ) 2
Legal Guardian ( ) 3 Other (Please specify) _____

12. In your household, is there a family member staying at home to care for the children who is not working or going to school outside of the home? ("X" ONE)

Yes ( ) 1 No ( ) 2 ⟶ skip to question 14

13. Would this person be working or going to school if he/she could find child care that... ("X" EITHER YES OR NO FOR EACH)

	YES	NO
- was affordable	( ) 1	( ) 2
- accommodated shift work	( ) 1	( ) 2
- accommodated working overnights	( ) 1	( ) 2
- accommodated working extended days	( ) 1	( ) 2
- was in a location convenient to either home or work	( ) 1	( ) 2

14. How likely would you be to use a child care parent resource centre/parent child drop-in centre if one was available in your neighbourhood? ("X" ONE BOX)

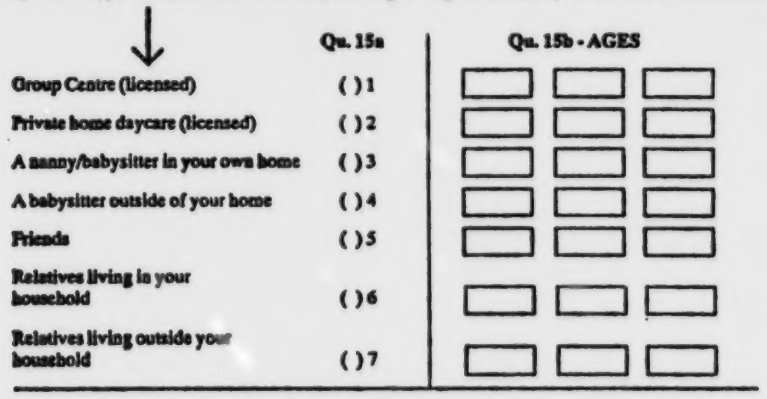
Very likely ( ) 1 Somewhat likely ( ) 2 Not very likely ( ) 3 Not at all likely ( ) 4

IN ORDER TO ANSWER SECTION B, YOU MUST HAVE ONE OR MORE CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD WHO NEED CHILD CARE SERVICES EITHER BECAUSE 1) BOTH PARENTS ARE WORKING OR GOING TO SCHOOL OR 2) A SINGLE PARENT IS WORKING OR GOING TO SCHOOL. IF YOU DO NOT FALL INTO THIS CATEGORY, WE THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING SECTION A. PLEASE RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.

SECTION B

Please be advised there are two parts to this question. a) and b)

15. a) What type of child care services are you using at the present time? ("X" AS MANY AS APPLY)



	Qu. 15a	Qu. 15b - AGES
Group Centre (licensed)	( )1	
Private home daycare (licensed)	( )2	
A nanny/babysitter in your own home	( )3	
A babysitter outside of your home	( )4	
Friends	( )5	
Relatives living in your household	( )6	
Relatives living outside your household	( )7	

15. b) Next to each type of child care you have "X"ed, please write in the age(s) of the child(ren) using that particular type. (WRITE IN 0 IF THE CHILD IS LESS THAN ONE YEAR OLD)

15. c) If, at any time, you have hired an individual to care for your children outside your home, did you find this person by using a child care registry? ("X" ONE BOX)

Yes ( )1 No ( )2 Have never hired an individual outside the home ( )3

16. Over the past five years, how many times have you had to make new arrangements for someone to care for your child(ren) while you were working or going to school? ("X" ONE BOX)

1-3 ( )1 4-6 ( )2 7-9 ( )3 10-12 ( )4

17. a) At the present time, how much money in total do you spend on child care each month? (WRITE THE AMOUNT IN THE BOX PROVIDED)

$ ☐☐☐☐ .00

17. b) What percentage of your monthly income, before taxes, does this amount of money represent? ("X" ONE BOX)

0 - 10% ( )1 11% - 20% ( )2 21% - 30% ( )3 31% - 40% ( )4 41% - 50% ( )5
51% - 60% ( )6 Over 60% ( )7

ANSWER QUESTIONS 18a, b, c ONLY IF YOU USE CHILD CARE OUTSIDE THE HOME - IF YOU HAVE CHILD CARE INSIDE YOUR OWN HOME ONLY, SKIP TO QU. 19a.

18. a) How much time in minutes does it take the person who is usually responsible for delivering the child(ren) to child care to get to work or school? (WRITE MINUTES IN BOX)

☐☐☐ minutes

18. b) How much extra time, in minutes, does it take this person to get to work or school because of having to deliver the child(ren) to child care? (WRITE MINUTES IN BOX)

☐☐☐ minutes

18. c) How does the person who usually delivers the children get to work or school most of the time? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

By walking	( )1	By subway and bus/streetcar	( )6
By car	( )2	By GO train only	( )7
By subway only	( )3	By GO train & subway	( )8
By car and subway	( )4	By GO train & bus/streetcar	( )9
By bus/streetcar only	( )5	By GO train,subway & bus/streetcar	( )10

Other (please specify)_____

18. d) Does this person work or study in Scarborough? Yes ( ) 1 No ( ) 2

19. a) Overall, how satisfied are you with the child care services you are using at the present time? ("X" ONE BOX)

Very satisfied	( )1	Somewhat satisfied	( )2	Not very satisfied	( )3	Not at all satisfied	( )4

19. b) How satisfied are you with the location(s) of the child care your are using now? ("X" ONE BOX)

Very satisfied	( )1	Somewhat satisfied	( )2	Not very satisfied	( )3	Not at all satisfied	( )4

20. Please be advised that there are two parts to this question.

a) If cost were no object and you had your choice, which one type of child care would you most prefer to be using for each age group? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)
Mark an "X" for each group: infant(Inf.), PreSchool(PreSch), School Age(Sch.Age)

	Qu. 20a			Qu. 20b		
	Inf.	PreSch	Sch.Age	Inf.	PreSch	Sch.Age
Group centre (licensed)	( )1	( )1	( )1	( )1	( )1	( )1
Private home daycare (licensed)	( )2	( )2	( )2	( )2	( )2	( )2
A nanny/babysitter in your own home	( )3	( )3	( )3	( )3	( )3	( )3
A babysitter outside of your home	( )4	( )4	( )4	( )4	( )4	( )4
Friends	( )5	( )5	( )5	( )5	( )5	( )5
Relatives living in your household	( )6	( )6	( )6	( )6	( )6	( )6
Relatives living outside your household	( )7	( )7	( )7	( )7	( )7	( )7
Mother/Father at home	( )8	( )8	( )8	( )8	( )8	( )8
Other (please specify)	( )9	( )9	( )9	( )9	( )9	( )9

20. b) Within the limits of what you can afford, which one type of child care would you most prefer to be using?("X" ONE BOX ONLY FOR EACH CHILD)

20. c) Is the type of child care that you have marked in Qu. 20b as your first preference one that you are using at the present time for each child? ("X" ONE BOX)

Yes ( )1 No ( )2 Yes ( )1 No ( )2 Yes ( )1 No ( )2

21. a) Is the child care you use located.... ("X" ONE BOX)

CHILD	Qu.21a #1	#2	#3	Qu.21b #1	#2	#3	Qu.21c #1	#2	#3
In your own home	( )	( )	( )1	( )	( )	( )1	( )	( )	( )1
In a school in your neighborhood	( )	( )	( )2	( )	( )	( )2	( )	( )	( )2
somewhere else In your neighborhood	( )	( )	( )3	( )	( )	( )3	( )	( )	( )3
at or near your place of work	( )	( )	( )4	( )	( )	( )4	( )	( )	( )4
where you go to school	( )	( )	( )5	( )	( )	( )5	( )	( )	( )5
at more than one of the above	( )	( )	( )6	( )	( )	( )6	( )	( )	( )6
Somewhere else (please specify)	Child #1_____			#2_____			#3_____		

21. b) Which one location would you most prefer as a base for caring for your children? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

21. c) And which location is your second preference? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

22. a) Many parents require special forms of child care that will meet their own particular needs and the need of their children. Below is a list of special needs. For each one, please indicate 'yes' or 'no' as to whether or not you require child care that would meet the needs of..... ("X" ONE BOX FOR EACH NEED)

	Qu. 22a Yes	No	Qu. 22b Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied
Shift work parents	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Parents not fluent in English	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children not fluent in English	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with physical disabilities	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with learning disabilities	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with emotional or behaviourial problems	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with different cultural/religious customs	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4

22. b) For each item above that you have identified as a need for your child(ren), please indicate your level of satisfaction as to whether or not these needs are being met by the child care you are using at the present time. ("X" ONE BOX FOR EACH NEED YOU HAVE IDENTIFIED)

23. a) Is the mother/stepmother of the children living in the household? ("X" ONE)

Yes ( )1

No ( )2——— Please return questionnaire. Thank You for your help.

23. b) Please write the age of the mother/stepmother in the box below.

years

23. c) Is she employed outside the home? Yes ( ) 1
No ( ) 2 Please return questionnaire. Thank you for your help.

23. d) Please write in the type of work she does and the position she holds.

_____

23. e) Is she working....("X" ONE BOX)

full time ( ) 1 part time (min.25 hours) ( ) 2 less than 25 hrs. ( ) 3

23. f) We want to relate the burden of child care costs to the income now earned by a child's mother, so if there is a mother/stepmother present, how much money does she, herself, earn over the period of a year before taxes? ("X" ONE BOX)

$15,000 or less ———— ( ) 1
Over $15,000 to $25,000 ———— ( ) 2
Over $25,000 to $35,000 ———— ( ) 3
Over $35,000 to $45,000 ———— ( ) 4
Over $45,000 to $55,000 ———— ( ) 5
Over $55,000 ———— ( ) 6

PLEASE RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE BEFORE JAN. 31st. THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP.

Questionnaire 2

CITY OF SCARBOROUGH

DAYCARE SURVEY

NOTE: IF YOU HAVE ALSO RECEIVED QUESTIONNAIRE 1, PLEASE COMPLETE THIS ONE ONLY BUT RETURN BOTH QUESTIONNAIRES IN THE STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE PROVIDED.

This questionnaire is being sent to every individual who, at the present time, is on the waiting list for income subsidy daycare. Please have the person most responsible for arranging for the care of the child(ren) fill out the questionnaire.

Your own response to the following questions would provide valuable information that would help the City of Scarborough assess current needs and determine ways of improving their daycare system. Your place on the waiting list will not be affected in any way by your decision to respond or not respond.

If you have difficulty filling out this questionnaire, please call Joyce Devonshire at 396-4269.

We would just like to ensure you that the information you provide will be treated in strict confidence and will be analyzed together with all the other replies we receive. You are not required to give names or location of yourself and household members.

1. How many months have you been on the waiting list for subsidized daycare? (WRITE NUMBERS OF MONTHS IN BOX)

   [ ][ ] months

2. What is your relationship to the children placed on the waiting list? ("X" ONE BOX)

   Mother/stepmother ( )1 Father/stepfather ( )2
   Legal Guardian ( )3 Other (Please specify)_____

3. What is your marital status? ("X" ONE BOX)

   Married ( )1 Single ( )2 Living together ( )3 Divorced ( )4 Widowed ( )5 Separated ( )6

4. a) What type of employment, if any, are you engaged in at the present time? ("X" THE ONE BOX THAT BEST DESCRIBES YOUR EMPLOYMENT STATUS)

Full-time regular hours	( )1
Part-time regular hours (25 hours or more)	( )2
Full-time shift work	( )3
Part-time shift work	( )4
Not employed at this time	( )5

4. b) Are you attending school at the present time? ("X" ONE BOX)

   Yes ( )1 ——— SKIP TO QU. 7
   No ( )2

5. What is the total yearly combined income of your household before taxes? ("X" ONE BOX)

   $10,000 or less ———( )1
   Over $10,000 to $20,000———( )2
   Over $20,000 to $30,000———( )3
   Over $30,000 to $40,000———( )4
   Over $40,000 to $50,000———( )5
   Over $50,000 ———( )6

6. How many children under 12 years of age are living in your household? (PLEASE WRITE NUMBER IN BOX)

☐

7. Please give the age of each child, starting with the youngest. (WRITE AGE(S) IN BOX(ES) - ADD BOXES IF MORE ARE REQUIRED) (WRITE 0 IF THE CHILD IS LESS THAN ONE YEAR OLD)

☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

8. Over the past five years, how many times have you had to make new arrangements for someone to care for your child(ren)? ("X" ONE BOX)

1-3 ( )1 4-6 ( )2 7-9 ( )3 10-12 ( )4

9. What is the language mainly spoken in your household? ("X" ONE BOX)

English	( )1				
Chinese	( )2	Greek	( )4	French	( )6
Italian	( )3	Tagalog	( )5	Punjabi	( )7

Other (please specify) _____

Please be advised that there are two parts to this question.

10. a) What type of child care services, if any, are you using on a daily basis at the present time? ("X" AS MANY AS APPLY)

	Qu. 11a	Qu. 11b - AGES
Group Centre (licensed)	( )1	☐☐☐
Private home daycare (licensed)	( )2	☐☐☐
A nanny/babysitter in your own home	( )3	☐☐☐
A babysitter outside of your home	( )4	☐☐☐
Friends	( )5	☐☐☐
Relatives living in your household	( )6	☐☐☐
Relatives living outside your household	( )7	☐☐☐
I am not using child care on a daily basis because one parent or guardian is at home, not working or going to school. (skip to Qu. 17a)	( )8	☐☐☐

10. b) Next to each type of child care you have "X"ed, in 10a, please write in the age(s) of the child(ren) using that particular type. (WRITE IN 0 IF THE CHILD IS LESS THAN ONE YEAR OLD)

FOR USERS OF CHILD CARE ONLY

11. a) At the present time, how much money in total do you spend on child care each month? (WRITE THE AMOUNT IN THE BOX PROVIDED)

$ ☐☐☐☐ .00

11. b) What percentage of your monthly income does this amount of money represent? ("X" ONE BOX)

0 - 10% ( ) 1 11% - 20% ( ) 2 21% - 30% ( ) 3 31% - 40% ( ) 4 41% - 50% ( ) 5
51% - 60% ( ) 6 Over 60% ( ) 7

ANSWER QUESTIONS 12a, b, c, d ONLY IF YOU USE CHILD CARE OUTSIDE THE HOME - IF YOU HAVE CHILD CARE INSIDE YOUR OWN HOME ONLY, SKIP TO QU. 18a.

12. a) How much time in minutes does it take the person who is usually responsible for delivering the child(ren) to child care to get to work or school? (WRITE MINUTES IN BOX)

☐☐☐ minutes

12. b) How much extra time, in minutes, does it take this person to get to work or school because of having to deliver the child(ren) to child care? (WRITE MINUTES IN BOX)

☐☐☐ minutes

12. c) How does the person who usually delivers the child(ren) get to work or school most of the time? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

By walking	( ) 1	By GO train only	( ) 7
By car	( ) 2	By GO train & subway	( ) 8
By car and subway	( ) 3		
By subway only	( ) 4	By GO train & bus/streetcar	( ) 9
By bus/streetcar only	( ) 5	By GO train, subway & bus/streetcar	( ) 10
By subway and bus/streetcar	( ) 6	Other (please specify)_____	

12. d) Does this person work or study in Scarborough? Yes ( ) No ( )

13. a) Overall, how satisfied are you with the child care services you are using at the present time? ("X" ONE BOX)

Very satisfied ( ) 1 Somewhat satisfied ( ) 2 Not very satisfied ( ) 3 Not at all satisfied ( ) 4

13. b) How satisfied are you with the location(s) of the child care your are using now? ("X" ONE BOX)

Very satisfied ( ) 1 Somewhat satisfied ( ) 2 Not very satisfied ( ) 3 Not at all satisfied ( ) 4

Please be advised that there are two parts this question.

14. a) If cost were no object and you had your choice, which one type of child care would you most prefer to be using for each age group? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

Mark an "X" for each group: infant(Inf.), PreSchool(PreSch), School Age(Sch.Age)

	Qu. 14a			Qu14b		
	Inf.	PreSch	Sch.Age	Inf.	PreSch	Sch.Age
Group centre (licensed)	( )1	( )1	( )1	( )1	( )1	( )1
Private home daycare (licensed)	( )2	( )2	( )2	( )2	( )2	( )2
A nanny/babysitter in your own home	( )3	( )3	( )3	( )3	( )3	( )3
A babysitter outside of your home	( )4	( )4	( )4	( )4	( )4	( )4
Friends	( )5	( )5	( )5	( )5	( )5	( )5
Relatives living in your household	( )6	( )6	( )6	( )6	( )6	( )6
Relatives living outside your household	( )7	( )7	( )7	( )7	( )7	( )7
Mother/Father at home	( )8	( )8	( )8	( )8	( )8	( )8
Other (please specify)	( )9	( )9	( )9	( )9	( )9	( )9

14. b) Within the limits of what you can afford, which one type of child care would you most prefer to be using? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

14. c) Is the type of child care that you have marked in Qu. 15b as your first preference one that you are using at the present timefor each child? ("X" ONE BOX)

Yes ( )1 No ( )2 Yes ( )1 No ( )2 Yes ( )1 No ( )2

15. a) Is the child care you use located.... ("X" ONE BOX)

	Qu.15a	Qu.15b	Qu.15c
In your own home	( )1	( )1	( )1
In a school in your neighborhood	( )2	( )2	( )2
somewhere else In your neighborhood	( )3	( )3	( )3
at or near your place of work	( )4	( )4	( )4
where you go to school	( )5	( )5	( )5
at more than one of the above	( )6	( )6	( )6
Somewhere else (please specify)_____		( )7	( )7

15. b) Which one location would you most prefer as a base for caring for your children? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

15. c) And which location is your second preference? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

17. e) We want to relate the burden of child care costs to the income now earned by a child=s mother, so if there is a mother/stepmother present, how much money does she, herself, earn over the period of a year before taxes? ("X" ONE BOX)

$15,000 or less	( )1
Over $15,000 to $25,000	( )2
Over $25,000 to $35,000	( )3
Over $35,000 to $45,000	( )4
Over $45,000 to $55,000	( )5
Over $55,000	( )6

PLEASE RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE BEFORE JAN. 31st. THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP.

16. a) Many parents require special forms of child care that will meet their own particular needs and the need of their children. Below is a list of special needs. For each one, please indicate 'yes' or 'no' as to whether or not you require child care that would meet the needs of..... ("X" ONE BOX FOR EACH NEED)

	Qu. 16a		Qu. 16b			
	Yes	No	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied
Shift work parents	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Parents not fluent in English	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children not fluent in English	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with physical disabilities	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with learning disabilities	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with emotional or behaviourial problems	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with different cultural/religious customs	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4

16. b) For each item above that you have identified as a need for your child(ren), please indicate your level of satisfaction as to whether or not these needs are being met by the child care you are using at the present time. ("X" ONE BOX FOR EACH NEED YOU HAVE IDENTIFIED)

THESE QUESTIONS ARE FOR EVERYONE

17. a) Is the mother/ stepmother of the children living in the household? ("X" ONE)

Yes ( )1

No ( )2 Please return questionnaire. Thank You for your help.

17. b) Please write the age of the mother/stepmother in the box below.

☐☐ years

17. c) Please write in the type of work she does and the position she holds.

_____

17. d) Is she working....("X" ONE BOX)

full time ( )1 part time (25 hours or more) ( )2

CITY OF SCARBOROUGH

Office of the Mayor

150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
Canada M1P 4N7

Telephone (416) 396-7222

Dear Scarborough Resident:

The City of Scarborough, with funding from Health and Welfare, Canada, is carrying out a survey of Child Care Needs in Scarborough. The care of our children is an essential factor in our quality of life, family strength, and economic prosperity. I am sure you will agree this Study is important.

The enclosed questionnaire is being mailed to 4,000 households, randomly selected across Scarborough. Of these, 2,500 are households with children under 12 years of age, and 1,500 are households randomly selected to get a broad based community opinion. All replies are completely confidential. No names of any parents or children will be identified or published in any reports.

Our purpose is to improve the level of child care service available in our City and to our residents. The results of this survey will be reviewed nation-wide with interest and care.

I urge you to take a minute to fill out the information which applies to your household and return it to our Planning Department in the postage paid envelope which we have provided.

Your participation in this project is needed if Scarborough is to ensure that the welfare of our children is included in plans for the 1990's. Thank you for your time and participation.

Cordially,

Joyce Trimmer

Mayor Joyce Trimmer.

本調查表採用（不同文字）提供。

Il questionario è disponibile in italiano.

Το ερωτηματολόγιο διατίθεται στην Ελληνική γλώσσα.

ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਅਤੇ ਦਿਲਚਸਪੀ ਲਈ ਧੰਨਵਾਦ।

आपके समय और दिलचस्पी के लिए धन्यवाद।

敬爱的士嘉堡市民：

士嘉堡市正在进行在士嘉堡托儿要求的调查。我们的目的是在本市为我们的居民改进托儿服务的水平，为了帮助我们作好九十年代的服务计划，敬请阁下参与这个计划。

所有的答复是绝对将全部予以保密。没有任何父母及儿童的名字将在任何报导上被辨认出或被发表。

请认真填写本报告调查表並把它发送所提供的已付邮费的信封寄回我们的计划部。

对阁下所花费的时间及兴趣表示谢意。

Αγαπητέ Κάτοικε του Σκάρμπορου;

Ο Δήμος του Σκάρμπορου διεξάγει μιά Έρευνα σχετικά με τις Ανάγκες Φροντίδας γιά το παιδί (Daycare) στο Σκάρμπορου. Ο σκοπός μας είναι να βελτιώσουμε το επίπεδο της υπηρεσίας φροντίδας γιά το παιδί που διατίθεται στην Πόλη μας και στους κατοίκους της. Η συμμετοχή σας στο έργο μας αυτό χρειάζεται γιά να μας βοηθήσει στον προγραμματισμό μας γιά την παροχή υπηρεσιών στη δεκαετία του 1990.

Όλες οι απαντήσεις είναι απόλυτα εμπιστευτικές. Ούτε ονόματα γονέων ούτε ονόματα παιδιών θα αναφερθούν ή θα δημοσιευθούν σε σε καμία από τις σχετικές εκθέσεις.

Σας παρακαλούμε να διαθέσετε το χρόνο να συμπληρόσετε τις πληροφορίες και να τις επιστρέψετε στο Τμήμα μας Προγραμματισμού στον εσώκλειστο φάκελλο που είναι πληρωμένα τα ταχυδρομικά τέλη.

Σας ευχαριστούμε γιά το χρόνο σας και γιά το ενδιαφέρον σας.

Cari Residenti di Scarborough,

Il Comune di Scarborough sta effettuando una Ricerca sul Bisogno di Servizi di Assistenza per l'Infanzia. Il nostro obiettivo è quello di migliorare la qualità dei servizi di assistenza per l'infanzia disponibili nella nostra Municipalità ed ai nostri residenti. La vostra partecipazione a questo progetto è necessaria per consentirci di sviluppare un adeguato programma per tali servizi negli anni '90.

Tutte le risposte sono completamente confidenziali. Nessun nome di genitori o bambini sarà identificato o pubblicato in nessun resoconto.

Siete quindi pregati di completare il questionario rispedendolo poi al nostro Planning Department nella busta affrancata appositamente fornita.

Grazie per la vostra partecipazione ed attenzione.

प्रिय स्कारबरो निवासी:

मिटी ऑफ स्कारबरो स्कारबरो विच डायरेक्ट केयर प्रोग्रां नीड्ज सर्वे किय सर्वेयट कर किया है। सर्वा प्रिंसेप डायरेक्ट केयर सेवा को ऐज है मिलकर क्वालिटी में सिरवसे सर्वे अंतिम भवे अंतिम सिटकोमेन्ट है। दिस योजना विच तुमरी भवेंद को तेज है ता मे तुमी 1990 सती दिवाग सेवाओं को विकेन्द्रित किय सकी सारिटा कर सकें।

सभे प्रिंसेप प्रुफट हुआ विच खुशल की सभे दान। किसे मातापिता सा बच्चों के ना सकी ली सारके भवे ना जो किसे रिपोर्ट विच प्रकाशित कीडे सारकी।

सिकर करके सेवा सर्व सेवे भवे तुमना हम से सभे प्लेनिंग डिपार्टमेंट है रिवर लीडे लडाके विच वापस कर दिवें।

प्रिय स्कारबरो निवासियो:

सिटि आफ़ स्कारबरो चाइल्ड केअर की ज़रूरतों का सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है। हमारा उद्देश्य चाइल्ड केअर सेवाओं के स्तर को सुधारना है जो हमारे नगर में नगरनिवासियों के लिए उपलब्ध है। इस योजना में आपके सहयोग की ज़रूरत है ताकि सन 1990 के दशक के लिए सेवाओं की योजना बनाने में हमारी सहायता कर सकें।

सभी उत्तर पूर्णतया गुप्त रखे जाते हैं। किसी व्यक्तिगत या बच्चों के नाम न तो बताए जाएंगे और न ही किसी रिपोर्ट में प्रकाशित किए जाएंगे।

कृपया हमारी सहायता करें और उपलब्धकी को पुन: साथ हमारे प्लैनिंग डिपार्टमेंट को साथ लाने दिवस भरे लिफ़ाफ़े में भेजने कर दें।

Questionnaire I

CITY OF SCARBOROUGH
DAYCARE SURVEY

This questionnaire is being sent to a number of households in the City of Scarborough so that residents can offer their own opinion on the need for child care services and how they should be delivered. If you have difficulty filling it out, please call Joyce Devonshire at 396-4269.

We would just like to assure you that the information you provide will be treated in strict confidence and will be analyzed together with all the other replies we receive. You are not required to give names or location of yourself and household members. The label attached above contains a locational code that identifies only your block and not your specific address.

If you have one or more children under 12 years old who require child care, please have the person most responsible for arranging for the care of the child(ren) fill out SECTION A AND SECTION B.

If you do not have one or more children who require child care, please have one adult member of your household, eighteen years of age or over, fill out the questions that apply to him/her in SECTION A. Please return BEFOREJAN. 31st.

SECTION A

In this section, your input is vital to gaining a better understanding of what child care means to the community in general.

(EVERYBODY ANSWER QU. 1 through 9)

1. Based on your experience, or what you have learned through newspapers, radio or television, how important do you think is the need for licensed child care in our society? ("X" ONE BOX)

Very important	( )1 73%	Somewhat important	( )2 19%	Not very important	( )3 4%	Not at all important	( )4 4%	missing 1%

2. In your own opinion, to what extent should the cost of day care services for those in need of financial support be met by the use of tax dollars? ("X" ONE BOX)

Wholly	( )1 15%	Partially	( )2 70%	Not at all	( )3 15%	missing 1%

The following questions will be used to divide our respondents into groups.

3. What is your marital status? ("X" ONE BOX)

Married	( )1 78%	Single	( )2 8%	Living together	( )3 1%	Divorced	( )4 6%	Widowed	( )5 3%	Separated	( )6 4%

4. What is the language mainly spoken in your household ("X" ONE BOX)

English	( ) 86%				
Chinese	( ) 8	Greek	( )1	French	( ) -
Italian	( ) 1	Tagalog	( )-	Hindi	( ) 1

Other (please specify) 3%

5. What is your age? (WRITE AGE IN BOX BELOW)

[ ] Years mean = 42 years

6. And what is the total yearly combined income of your household before taxes? ("X" ONE BOX)

$20,000 or less	( )1	8%
Over $20,000 to $30,000	( )2	15
Over $30,000 to $40,000	( )3	15
Over $40,000 to $50,000	( )4	16
Over $50,000 to $60,000	( )5	15
Over $60,000 to $70,000	( )6	11
Over $70,000	( )7	16

missing 4%

7. What is your sex? ("X" ONE BOX)

Male ( ) 1 40% Female ( ) 2 60% missing 1%

8. Is there a child, 12 to 18 years old who requires specially arranged supervised care living in your household? ("X" ONE BOX)

Yes ( ) 1 5% No ( ) 2 93% missing 2%

9. Are there any children under the age of 12 years old living in your household? ("X" ONE BOX)

Yes ( ) 1 60% No ( ) 2 39% missing 1%

IF THERE ARE NO CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OLD LIVING IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS DO NOT APPLY TO YOU. WE THANK YOU FOR PROVIDING US WITH THE INFORMATION YOU HAVE. PLEASE RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.

10. a) How many children under 12 years of age are there living in your household? (PLEASE WRITE NUMBER IN BOX)

☐☐

1 - 44%
2 - 43%
3 - 11%
4 - 1%
5 - 1%

10. b) Please give the age of each child, starting with the youngest. (WRITE AGE(S) IN BOX(ES) - ADD BOXES IF MORE ARE REQUIRED) (WRITE IN 0 IF THE CHILD IS LESS THAN ONE YEARS OLD)

☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

SEE TABLE 2 IN REPORT

11. What is your relationship to the child(ren) living in your household? ("X" ONE BOX)

Mother/stepmother ( ) 68% Father/stepfather ( ) 30%
Legal Guardian ( ) - Other (Please specify) 2%

12. In your household, is there a family member staying at home to care for the children who is not working or going to school outside of the home? ("X" ONE)

Yes ( ) 1 49% No ( ) 2 51% ——— skip to question 14

13. Would this person be working or going to school if he/she could find child care that... ("X" EITHER YES OR NO FOR EACH)

		YES	NO	
- was affordable	45%	( ) 1	( ) 2	55%
- accommodated shift work	23	( ) 1	( ) 2	77
- accommodated working overnights	7	( ) 1	( ) 2	93
- accommodated working extended days	19	( ) 1	( ) 2	81
- was in a location convenient to either home or work	45	( ) 1	( ) 2	55

14. How likely would you be to use a child care parent resource centre/parent child drop-in centre if one was available in your neighbourhood? ("X" ONE BOX)

Very likely ( ) 1 38% Somewhat likely ( ) 2 27% Not very likely ( ) 3 16% Not at all likely ( ) 4 19%

IN ORDER TO ANSWER SECTION B, YOU MUST HAVE ONE OR MORE CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD WHO NEED CHILD CARE SERVICES EITHER BECAUSE 1) BOTH PARENTS ARE WORKING OR GOING TO SCHOOL OR 2) A SINGLE PARENT IS WORKING OR GOING TO SCHOOL. IF YOU DO NOT FALL INTO THIS CATEGORY, WE THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING SECTION A. PLEASE RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.

SECTION B

Please be advised there are two parts to this question. a) and b)

15. a) What type of child care services are you using at the present time? ("X" AS MANY AS APPLY)

	Qu. 15a YES	NO	Qu. 15b - AGES
Group Centre (licensed)	21% ( )	79%	
Private home daycare (licensed)	4 ( )	96	
A nanny/babysitter in your own home	10 ( )	90	
A babysitter outside of your home	44 ( )	56	
Friends	11 ( )	89	
Relatives living in your household	15 ( )	85	
Relatives living outside your household	28 ( )	72	

SEE TABLE 3 IN REPORT

15. b) Next to each type of child care you have "X"ed, please write in the age(s) of the child(ren) using that particular type. (WRITE IN 0 IF THE CHILD IS LESS THAN ONE YEAR OLD)

15. c) If, at any time, you have hired an individual to care for your children outside your home, did you find this person by using a child care registry? ("X" ONE BOX)

Yes ( ) 1 8% No ( ) 2 69% Have never hired an individual outside the home ( ) 3 24%

16. Over the past five years, how many times have you had to make new arrangements for someone to care for your child(ren) while you were working or going to school? ("X" ONE BOX)

1-3 ( ) 1 53% 4-6 ( ) 2 30% 7-9 ( ) 3 9% 10-12 ( ) 4 7%

17. a) At the present time, how much money in total do you spend on child care each month? (WRITE THE AMOUNT IN THE BOX PROVIDED)

$ [ ][ ][ ][ ].00 mean = $348

17. b) What percentage of your monthly income, before taxes, does this amount of money represent? ("X" ONE BOX)

0 - 10% ( ) 59% 11% - 20% ( ) 24% 21% - 30% ( ) 7% 31% - 40% ( ) 6% 41% - 50% ( ) 3%
51% - 60% ( ) 2 Over 60% ( ) 1

ANSWER QUESTIONS 18a, b, c ONLY IF YOU USE CHILD CARE OUTSIDE THE HOME - IF YOU HAVE CHILD CARE INSIDE YOUR OWN HOME ONLY, SKIP TO QU. 19a.

18. a) How much time in minutes does it take the person who is usually responsible for delivering the child(ren) to child care to get to work or school? (WRITE MINUTES IN BOX)

[ ][ ][ ] minutes mean = 31 minutes

18. b) How much extra time, in minutes, does it take this person to get to work or school because of having to deliver the child(ren) to child care? (WRITE MINUTES IN BOX)

[ ][ ][ ] minutes mean = 17 minutes

18. c) How does the person who usually delivers the children get to work or school most of the time? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

By walking	( )1	7%	By subway and bus/streetcar	( )6	11%
By car	( )2	70	By GO train only	( )7	–
By subway only	( )3	1	By GO train & subway	( )8	1
By car and subway	( )4	5	By GO train & bus/streetcar	( )9	–
By bus/streetcar only	( )5	5	By GO train,subway & bus/streetcar	( )10	–
Other (please specify)_____		1%			

18. d) Does this person work or study in Scarborough? Yes ( ) 1 46% No ( ) 2 54%

19. a) Overall, how satisfied are you with the child care services you are using at the present time? ("X" ONE BOX)

Very satisfied	( )1 54%	Somewhat satisfied	( )2 35%	Not very satisfied	( )3 8%	Not at all satisfied	( )4 2%

19. b) How satisfied are you with the location(s) of the child care your are using now? ("X" ONE BOX)

Very satisfied	( )1 69%	Somewhat satisfied	( )2 21%	Not very satisfied	( )3 8%	Not at all satisfied	( )4 2%

20. Please be advised that there are two parts to this question.

a) If cost were no object and you had your choice, which one type of child care would you most prefer to be using for each age group? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)
Mark an "X" for each group: Infant(Inf.), PreSchool(PreSch), School Age(Sch.Age)

	Qu. 20a Inf.	PreSch	Sch.Age	Qu. 20b Inf.	PreSch	Sch.Age	
Group centre (licensed)	( )1	( )1	( )1	( )1	( )1	( )1	
Private home daycare (licensed)	( )2	( )2	( )2	( )2	( )2	( )2	SEE TABLE 5 IN REPORT
A nanny/babysitter in your own home	( )3	( )3	( )3	( )3	( )3	( )3	
A babysitter outside of your home	( )4	( )4	( )4	( )4	( )4	( )4	
Friends	( )5	( )5	( )5	( )5	( )5	( )5	
Relatives living in your household	( )6	( )6	( )6	( )6	( )6	( )6	
Relatives living outside your household	( )7	( )7	( )7	( )7	( )7	( )7	
Mother/Father at home	( )8	( )8	( )8	( )8	( )8	( )8	
Other (please specify)	( )9	( )9	( )9	( )9	( )9	( )9	

20. b) Within the limits of what you can afford, which one type of child care would you most prefer to be using?("X" ONE BOX ONLY FOR EACH CHILD)

20. c) Is the type of child care that you have marked in Qu. 20b as your first preference one that you are using at the present time for each child? ("X" ONE BOX)

Inf.		PreSch		Sch.Age	
Yes ( )1	No ( )2	Yes ( )1	No ( )2	Yes ( )1	No ( )2
57%	43%	58%	42%	56%	44%

21. a) Is the child care you use located.... ("X" ONE BOX)

SEE TABLE 7 IN REPORT

CHILD	Qu.21a #1	Qu.21a #2	Qu.21a #3	Qu.21b #1	Qu.21b #2	Qu.21b #3	Qu.21c #1	Qu.21c #2	Qu.21c #3
in your own home	( )	( )	( )1	( )	( )	( )1	( )	( )	( )1
in a school in your neighborhood	( )	( )	( )2	( )	( )	( )2	( )	( )	( )2
somewhere else In your neighborhood	( )	( )	( )3	( )	( )	( )3	( )	( )	( )3
at or near your place of work	( )	( )	( )4	( )	( )	( )4	( )	( )	( )4
where you go to school	( )	( )	( )5	( )	( )	( )5	( )	( )	( )5
at more than one of the above	( )	( )	( )6	( )	( )	( )6	( )	( )	( )6
Somewhere else (please specify)	Child #1								
	Child #2								
	Child #3								

21. b) Which one location would you most prefer as a base for caring for your children? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

21. c) And which location is your second preference? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

22. a) Many parents require special forms of child care that will meet their own particular needs and the need of their children. Below is a list of special needs. For each one, please indicate 'yes' or 'no' as to whether or not you require child care that would meet the needs of..... ("X" ONE BOX FOR EACH NEED)

SEE TABLE 8 IN REPORT

		Qu. 22a Yes	Qu. 22a No		Qu. 22b Very satisfied	Qu. 22b Somewhat satisfied	Qu. 22b Not very satisfied	Qu. 22b Not at all satisfied
Shift work parents	28%	( )1	( )2	72%	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Parents not fluent in English	4	( )1	( )2	96	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children not fluent in English	2	( )1	( )2	98	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with physical disabilities	4	( )1	( )2	96	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with learning disabilities	6	( )1	( )2	94	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with emotional or behavioural problems	7	( )1	( )2	93	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with different cultural/religious customs	4	( )1	( )2	96	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4

22. b) For each item above that you have identified as a need for your child(ren), please indicate your level of satisfaction as to whether or not these needs are being met by the child care you are using at the present time. ("X" ONE BOX FOR EACH NEED YOU HAVE IDENTIFIED)

23. a) Is the mother/stepmother of the children living in the household? ("X" ONE)

Yes ( )1 97%

No ( )2 3 Please return questionnaire. Thank You for your help.

23. b) Please write the age of the mother/stepmother in the box below.

		years	mean = 35 years

23. c) Is she employed outside the home? Yes ( ) 1 88%
No ( ) 2 Please return questionnaire. Thank you for your help.
12%

23. d) Please write in the type of work she does and the position she holds.

SEE TABLE 9 IN REPORT

23. e) Is she working.... ("X" ONE BOX)

full time ( ) 1	part time (min.25 hours) ( ) 2	less than 25 hrs. ( ) 3
78%	10%	13%

23. f) We want to relate the burden of child care costs to the income now earned by a child's mother, so if there is a mother/stepmother present, how much money does she, herself, earn over the period of a year before taxes? ("X" ONE BOX)

$15,000 or less	( ) 1	17%
Over $15,000 to $25,000	( ) 2	36
Over $25,000 to $35,000	( ) 3	29
Over $35,000 to $45,000	( ) 4	10
Over $45,000 to $55,000	( ) 5	6
Over $55,000	( ) 6	2%

PLEASE RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE BEFORE JAN. 31st.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP.

Questionnaire 2

CITY OF SCARBOROUGH
DAYCARE SURVEY

NOTE: IF YOU HAVE ALSO RECEIVED QUESTIONNAIRE 1, PLEASE COMPLETE THIS ONE ONLY BUT RETURN BOTH QUESTIONNAIRES IN THE STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE PROVIDED.

This questionnaire is being sent to every individual who, at the present time, is on the waiting list for income subsidy daycare. Please have the person most responsible for arranging for the care of the child(ren) fill out the questionnaire.

Your own response to the following questions would provide valuable information that would help the City of Scarborough assess current needs and determine ways of improving their daycare system. Your place on the waiting list will not be affected in any way by your decision to respond or not respond.

If you have difficulty filling out this questionnaire, please call Joyce Devonshire at 396-4269.

We would just like to ensure you that the information you provide will be treated in strict confidence and will be analyzed together with all the other replies we receive. You are not required to give names or location of yourself and household members.

1. How many months have you been on the waiting list for subsidized daycare? (WRITE NUMBERS OF MONTHS IN BOX)

   [ ][ ] months mean = 6.8 months

2. What is your relationship to the children placed on the waiting list? ("X" ONE BOX)

   Mother/stepmother ( ) 73% Father/stepfather ( ) 23%
   Legal Guardian ( ) 2 Other (Please specify) 1 missing 1%

3. What is your marital status? ("X" ONE BOX)

Married	( )1	Single	( )2	Living together	( )3	Divorced	( )4	Widowed	( )5	Separated	( )6
	50%		32%		2%		4%		5%		7%

4. a) What type of employment, if any, are you engaged in at the present time? ("X" THE ONE BOX THAT BEST DESCRIBES YOUR EMPLOYMENT STATUS)

Full-time regular hours	( )1	52%
Part-time regular hours (25 hours or more)	( )2	7
Full-time shift work	( )3	8
Part-time shift work	( )4	1
Not employed at this time	( )5	31

   missing 2%

4. b) Are you attending school at the present time? ("X" ONE BOX)

   Yes ( )1 19% SKIP TO QU. 7
   No ( )2 78% missing 4%

5. What is the total yearly combined income of your household before taxes? ("X" ONE BOX)

$10,000 or less	( )1	24%
Over $10,000 to $20,000	( )2	33
Over $20,000 to $30,000	( )3	24
Over $30,000 to $40,000	( )4	11
Over $40,000 to $50,000	( )5	6
Over $50,000	( )6	2

6. How many children under 12 years of age are living in your household? (PLEASE WRITE NUMBER IN BOX)

	0 - 1%	3 - 9%
	1 - 48	4 - 2
	2 - 34	5 - -

missing 6%

7. Please give the age of each child, starting with the youngest. (WRITE AGE(S) IN BOX(ES) - ADD BOXES IF MORE ARE REQUIRED) (WRITE 0 IF THE CHILD IS LESS THAN ONE YEAR OLD)

SEE TABLE 1 IN REPORT

8. Over the past five years, how many times have you had to make new arrangements for someone to care for your child(ren)? ("X" ONE BOX)

1-3 ( ) 1	4-6 ( ) 2	7-9 ( ) 3	10-12 ( ) 4
48%	18%	5%	8%

missing 21%

9. What is the language mainly spoken in your household? ("X" ONE BOX)

English	( ) 63%				
Chinese	( ) 7	Greek	( ) -	French	( ) -
Italian	( ) -	Tagalog	( ) -	Punjabi	( ) 1%

Other (please specify) 28%

missing 1%

Please be advised that there are two parts to this question.

10. a) What type of child care services, if any, are you using on a daily basis at the present time? ("X" AS MANY AS APPLY)

SEE TABLE 2 IN REPORT

	Qu. 11a	Qu. 11b - AGES
Group Centre (licensed)	( ) 1 24%	
Private home daycare (licensed)	( ) 2 9	
A nanny/babysitter in your own home	( ) 3 5	
A babysitter outside of your home	( ) 4 35	
Friends	( ) 5 16	
Relatives living in your household	( ) 6 6	
Relatives living outside your household	( ) 7 17	
I am not using child care on a daily basis because one parent or guardian is at home, not working or going to school. (skip to Qu. 17a)	( ) 8 22	

10. b) Next to each type of child care you have "X"ed, in 10a, please write in the age(s) of the child(ren) using that particular type. (WRITE IN 0 IF THE CHILD IS LESS THAN ONE YEAR OLD)

FOR USERS OF CHILD CARE ONLY

11. a) At the present time, how much money in total do you spend on child care each month? (WRITE THE AMOUNT IN THE BOX PROVIDED)

$ [ ][ ][ ][.] .00 mean = $288

11. b) What percentage of your monthly income does this amount of money represent? ("X" ONE BOX)

0 - 10% ( ) 24% 11% - 20% ( ) 27% 21% - 30% ( ) 23% 31% - 40% ( ) 12% 41% - 50% ( ) 9%
51% - 60% ( ) 5 Over 60% ( ) 1

ANSWER QUESTIONS 12a, b, c, d ONLY IF YOU USE CHILD CARE OUTSIDE THE HOME - IF YOU HAVE CHILD CARE INSIDE YOUR OWN HOME ONLY, SKIP TO QU. 13a.

12. a) How much time in minutes does it take the person who is usually responsible for delivering the child(ren) to child care to get to work or school? (WRITE MINUTES IN BOX)

[ ][ ][ ] minutes mean = 36 minutes

12. b) How much extra time, in minutes, does it take this person to get to work or school because of having to deliver the child(ren) to child care? (WRITE MINUTES IN BOX)

[ ][ ][ ] minutes mean = 31 minutes

12. c) How does the person who usually delivers the child(ren) get to work or school most of the time? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

By walking	( ) 1	15%	By GO train only	( ) 7	1%
By car	( ) 2	37	By GO train & subway	( ) 8	–
By car and subway	( ) 3	3			
By subway only	( ) 4	2	By GO train & bus/streetcar	( ) 9	–
By bus/streetcar only	( ) 5	22	By GO train, subway & bus/streetcar	( ) 10	–
By subway and bus/streetcar	( ) 6	15	Other (please specify) 6%		

12. d) Does this person work or study in Scarborough? Yes ( ) 61% No ( ) 39%

13. a) Overall, how satisfied are you with the child care services you are using at the present time? ("X" ONE BOX)

Very satisfied	( ) 1 36%	Somewhat satisfied	( ) 2 36%	Not very satisfied	( ) 3 18%	Not at all satisfied	( ) 4 10%

13. b) How satisfied are you with the location(s) of the child care your are using now? ("X" ONE BOX)

Very satisfied	( ) 1 46%	Somewhat satisfied	( ) 2 32%	Not very satisfied	( ) 3 17%	Not at all satisfied	( ) 4 6%

Please be advised that there are two parts this question.

14. a) If cost were no object and you had your choice, which one type of child care would you most prefer to be using for each age group? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

Mark an "X" for each group: infant(Inf.), PreSchool(PreSch), School Age(Sch.Age)

SEE TABLE 4 IN REPORT

	Qu. 14a			Qu14b		
	Inf.	PreSch	Sch.Age	Inf.	PreSch	Sch.Age
Group centre (licensed)	( )1	( )1	( )1	( )1	( )1	( )1
Private home daycare (licensed)	( )2	( )2	( )2	( )2	( )2	( )2
A nanny/babysitter in your own home	( )3	( )3	( )3	( )3	( )3	( )3
A babysitter outside of your home	( )4	( )4	( )4	( )4	( )4	( )4
Friends	( )5	( )5	( )5	( )5	( )5	( )5
Relatives living in your household	( )6	( )6	( )6	( )6	( )6	( )6
Relatives living outside your household	( )7	( )7	( )7	( )7	( )7	( )7
Mother/Father at home	( )8	( )8	( )8	( )8	( )8	( )8
Other (please specify)	( )9	( )9	( )9	( )9	( )9	( )9

14. b) Within the limits of what you can afford, which one type of child care would you most prefer to be using? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

14. c) Is the type of child care that you have marked in Qu. 15b as your first preference one that you are using at the present timefor each child? ("X" ONE BOX)

Yes ( )1	No ( )2	Yes ( )1	No ( )2	Yes ( )1	No ( )2
49%	51%	40%	60%	37%	63%

15. a) Is the child care you use located.... ("X" ONE BOX)

SEE TABLE 5 IN REPORT

	Qu.15a	Qu.15b	Qu.15c
in your own home	( )1	( )1	( )1
In a school in your neighborhood	( )2	( )2	( )2
somewhere else In your neighborhood	( )3	( )3	( )3
at or near your place of work	( )4	( )4	( )4
where you go to school	( )5	( )5	( )5
at more than one of the above	( )6	( )6	( )6
Somewhere else (please specify)_____		( )7	( )7

15. b) Which one location would you most prefer as a base for caring for your children? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

15. c) And which location is your second preference? ("X" ONE BOX ONLY)

16. a) Many parents require special forms of child care that will meet their own particular needs and the need of their children. Below is a list of special needs. For each one, please indicate 'yes' or 'no' as to whether or not you require child care that would meet the needs of..... ("X" ONE BOX FOR EACH NEED)

SEE TABLE 6 IN REPORT

	Qu. 16a		Qu. 16b			
	Yes	No	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied
Shift work parents	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Parents not fluent in English	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children not fluent in English	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with physical disabilities	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with learning disabilities	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with emotional or behavioural problems	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4
Children with different cultural/religious customs	( )1	( )2	( )1	( )2	( )3	( )4

16. b) For each item above that you have identified as a need for your child(ren), please indicate your level of satisfaction as to whether or not these needs are being met by the child care you are using at the present time.. ("X" ONE BOX FOR EACH NEED YOU HAVE IDENTIFIED)

THESE QUESTIONS ARE FOR EVERYONE

17. a) Is the mother/ stepmother of the children living in the household? ("X" ONE)

Yes ( )1 96%

No ( )2 Please return questionnaire. Thank You for your help. 4%

17. b) Please write the age of the mother/stepmother in the box below.

☐☐ years mean = 29.5 years

17. c) Please write in the type of work she does and the position she holds.

SEE TABLE 7 IN REPORT

17. d) Is she working....("X" ONE BOX)

full time ( )1 83% part time (25 hours or more) ( )2 17%

17. e) We want to relate the burden of child care costs to the income now earned by a child-ca mother, so if there is a mother/stepmother present, how much money does she, herself, earn over the period of a year before taxes? ("X" ONE BOX)

$15,000 or less	( )1	52%
Over $15,000 to $25,000	( )2	37
Over $25,000 to $35,000	( )3	10
Over $35,000 to $45,000	( )4	2
Over $45,000 to $55,000	( )5	-
Over $55,000	( )6	-

PLEASE RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE BEFORE JAN. 31st. THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP.

CITY of SCARBOROUGH
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
M1P 4N7
phone (416) 396-7009
fax (416) 396-4265

Dear Sir or Madam:

The City of Scarborough's Child Care Needs Study is nearing completion. Over the past year, we have been investigating the current level of child care service available in Scarborough, and formulating strategies to enhance the delivery of service to families who live and work in Scarborough. The enclosed **Proposals Report** presents the findings of the Study to date.

Your views are valuable to Planning Committee and Council in making policy on this important topic. I invite you and your colleagues to give this Report your careful consideration, and I urge you to take the time to put your comments in writing. Would you please forward your written comments, by August 10th, 1990, to:

Joyce Devonshire,
Senior Planner, Child Care Needs Study,
City of Scarborough, Planning Department,
150 Borough Drive,
Scarborough, Ontario M1P 4N7

and, for any additional information, please call her directly at 396-4269.

All written comments, received by August 10th, will be presented, along with the **Proposals Report**, to Planning Committee on Thursday, August 30th, 1990, at 7:30 p.m., and Council on Monday, September 10th, 1990, at 10:00 a.m., in the Meeting Hall of the Scarborough Civic Centre.

Public participation is encouraged. If you, or members of your organization, would like to address Members of Planning Committee and/or Council regarding the Report, you are invited to do so on these two occasions.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Poot
Commissioner of Planning

CHILD CARE COMMITTEE OF SCARBOROUGH

In affiliation with Human Services of Scarborough, 91 East Park Blvd., Scarborough, Ontario, M1H 1C6, (416) 439-5806

Participating Agencies:

- *Catholic Children's Aid Society*
- *Centennial College*
- *City of Scarborough*
  - *Health Department*
  - *Planning Department*
- *Direction 2000*
- *East Scarborough Boy's and Girl's Club*
- *Easter Seal Society*
- *Emily Stowe Shelter for Women*
- *Family Day Care Services*
- *Heritage Private Home Day Care*
- *Informal Day Care in Scarborough*
- *Immanuel Day Care Centre*
- *Malvern Family Resource Centre*
- *Metro Children's Aid Society*
- *Metro Children's Services*
- *Metro Toronto Association for Community Living*
- *Ministry of Community and Social Services*
- *Preschool Discoveries*
- *Scarborough Board of Education*
- *Umbrella Central Day Care*
- *West Hill Community Services*
- *Y.M.C.A. (Scarborough Branch)*
- *Community-based Child care Programs*

August 10, 1990

Ms. Joyce Devonshire
Senior Planner, Child Care
Needs Study
City of Scarborough, Planning Department
150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, ON
M1P 4N7

Dear Ms. Devonshire:

The Child Care Committee of Scarborough, a task group of Human Services of Scarborough, fully supports and endorses the recommendations of the Child Care Needs Study and urges the immediate implementation of the proposed strategies.

In particular, we wish to highlight the following:

o request Federal, Provincial and Metropolitan Toronto governments to review funding to increase licensed child care spaces and subsidized spaces, especially in those areas where the greatest demands have been identified

o extend assistance to support agencies, registries and enrichment centres for informal home care providers, currently the form of child care used by 75% of Scarborough's families

o provide Scarborough based resources to respond to the diverse special needs of Scarborough's families and children

o create a space and cost-effective "neighbourhood hub model" site to efficiently operationalize the previous recommendations; accomplished through the provision of a Scarborough Board of Education Child Care Co-ordinator to oversee all child care programs in neighbourhood schools

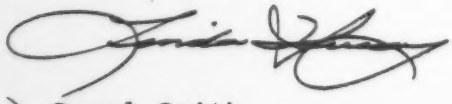
o liaison with the Scarborough Chamber of Commerce to promote employer-supported child care and its significant benefits

o show leadership by expediting the development of the City Centre Child Care

o establish a permanent Municipal Child Care Co-ordinator position which will play an invaluable role in meeting the increasingly demanding and complex child care needs of families living and working in Scarborough

The Committee offers the professional expertise of its members as a support to Council in enacting policies to promote quality child care in the "City of the Future".

Sincerely,



Carol Smith
Co-Chairperson
Child Care Committee

PHYLLIS GRIFFITHS NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE

1650 Kingston Rd., Scarb. Ont. M1N 1S2

Aug. 10, 1990

Joyce Devonshire,
Senior Planner, Child Care Needs Study,
City of Scarborough, Planning Department,
150 Borough Drive,
Scarborough, Ont.
M1P 4N7

Dear Joyce:

We are pleased to hear that the City of Scarborough's Child Care Needs Study is nearing completion. As you may be aware, the Phyllis Griffiths Neighbourhod Centre has also been working at a local level in responding to the community over issues relating to child care. For many years we have maintained an informal home daycare registry, which is well utilized by the community. During recent years, we have expanded our programming in this area through the development of the PGNC Preschool Resource Centre. As part of this resource centre, we provide support to both parents and caregivers over issues relating to child care and child development. One of our most popular recent additions has been a toy lending library, which is utilized particularly by caregivers and has a range of toys, games and activities for preschool and school aged children in care.

We wished to comment briefly on our perceptions of child care needs in Scarborough, and particularly to respond to some issues in your Proposals report of July 1990.

It is clear that the need for child care greatly outweighs the available child care services in Scarborough. This is true even in areas where day care facilities are available, and particularly true when it comes to infant day care, which is virtually inaccessible to families in our community, unless provided through the informal child care system. Because most of the shortfall is taken up by informal caregivers, the need to provide support and training for them is becoming critical. It has been our experience also, that many people prefer informal home based day care even when licensed alternatives are available. This would indicate a very

real need to provide support and funding to make resources available for people providing informal home day care, through such agencies as the Phyllis Griffiths Neighbourhood Centre.

As the City of Scarborough is seriously concerned about providing support to families and for children in care, we endorse your recommendation that "Council may wish to consider a higher priority for this service for Scarborough Residents and encourage senior levels of government to increase funding to these agencies"(p.3). Most Family Resource Centres are suffering from the current freeze on funding and many may be in danger of closing. Since the majority of children in care are cared for through informal home day care arrangements, education and support for such caregivers should be priority for all levels of government, including the City of Scarborough.

Informal home day care is also a highly cost effective and accessible way of providing care for all ages of children and in most instances allowing children to stay in family groupings, which is not possible at many licensed child care centres, due to age restrictions. Informal home care also provides continuity of care, allowing children to be cared for in their communities and in many instances to remain with the same caregiver when they reach school age. In many areas where there are no licensed child care centres, good quality home care is being provided by caregivers such as those listed in our registry and this fact should not be overlooked in planning for the future of child care in Scarborough. Often home based day care is the choice of parents, particularly for those with young infants, who may not wish to have their children in a licensed day care setting, but prefer the "comforts of home" for their children.

With respect to special needs care, training and assistance could be provided to both licensed day cares and informal home day providers. It has been our experience that many home day care providers feel uncomfortable due to lack of training or experience in caring for special needs children. In some instances, private home day care providers may be quite willing to care for special needs children, but may require assistance in adapting their residence to accomodate physical handicaps or other disabilities. Many families in our community have had tremendous difficulty in accessing child care services for special needs children. In addition, more training could be provided for both informal and licensed day care providers to make them comfortable with cultural differences.

We provide a number of training opportunities, courses, resources and drop in groups specifically for informal home based day care providers. The Phyllis Griffiths Neighbourhood Centre believes that the support of Scarborough Council for informal home based day care is crucial to the wellbeing of children and their families in the City of Scarborough. We

heartily endorse recommendation 2, p. 10, Section 5.3 Official Plan and Zoning Changes, which recommends "altering the Zoning By-law to permit all forms of child care for five or less children in a home". This would be a first step to recognizing the importance, legitimacy and professionalism of informal home day care providers, as well as the fact that most parents prefer this type of care. Without adequate resources, however, a bylaw change alone would not be enough to insure that all children in Scarborough receive good quality care. To effectively support home day care, adequate funding of Preschool Resource Centres is critical.

The PGNC also supports the concept of a "Neighbourhood Hub Model" for child care arrangements. Such a model would be able to provide a wide range of accessible services and allow parents flexiblity and choice in their child care arrangements.

Other issues that do not appear to be addressed in this report are concerns parents have about child care arrangments for individuals doing shift work, or working hours that are beyond the range of most licensed child care facilities. Many home day care providers are willing to be flexible in order to meet the needs of working parents. In addition, emergency care, relief care for parents choosing to stay home with their children, or day care for sick children are issues that we are constantly seeking to assist parents in resolving. School aged day care is clearly inadequate in many areas, care for children on Professional Activity days is increasingly important for parents who may not require day care during the rest of the school year and care for children in the 10-12 year old group is a problem for many parents. It appears that there may be a greater number of "latch key" children in Scarborough than is recognized, yet funding for innovate programs such as after school recreational drop ins, or telephone "warm" lines has been curtailed or cut in some instances. While we recognize that such funding is not the mandate of the City of Scarborough, we believe that the City may be able to support the need for such funding with other levels of government.

While we agree with the issues outlined in the Child Care Needs Study and Implementation Strategy, Proposals Report, July 1990, it appears that this report may have too narrow a focus on issues relating to licensed day care arrangements. We would urge Scarborough Council to consider the urgency of recognizing the vital role that informal home day care plays in the lives of most children in care in the City of Scarborough and to seek to develop additional strategies to provide support for such caregivers. There is an urgent need for Scarborough to recognize the importance of Family Resource Centres in supporting informal day care and to work towards developing an adequate funding base for such services.

The Phyllis Griffiths Neighbourhood Centre has been providing such services to the communities in south-west Scarborough since 1983, with the support of the City of Scarborough. We have addressed Council over issues such as infant day care in the past, and are pleased to have this opportunity to respond to the Proposals Report, 1990. By working together in partnership, we will ensure that all children and families in the City of Scarborough receive adequate support and good quality child care which is responsive to their needs.

Yours Sincerely

Reet Mae
Executive Director

Jane Thompson
Preschool Resource Centre Coordinator

4/9/1993

To Joyce Devonshire:

Here are a few brief thoughts on day care. I am sorry that I did not have more time to organize my thoughts. I have several more ideas, like combining day care with nursing homes that I could go into to but there does not seem to be the time.

Thanks
Jacqueline
475-1060

Child care should be viewed as active education, as such should be incorporated into our educational system; not as a side line but as an integral part. All schools should include classes for children from ages 0 on up; with after school programs for all children upto nine years of age or if possible older to lessen the number of latch key children. Early childhood educators must be viewed as the educator of children, not as glorified babysitters. Their skills should be constantly upgraded as are skills of teachers belonging to the federation. School days and may have to be longer, to enable parents time before and after work, but this could be split between two or three teachers. Rotation of teachers as opposed to classes would lessen strain on teachers and enable a longer school day. Child care should become the responsibility of the ministry of education. Day care should be universal and free. Those who do not concur with this usually have somebody who can stay home with their child or can afford a nanny. The majority of people cannot.

Jacqueline, 473-1060

pg 3 of 3.

2. Child care in the work place is one of my biggest fears. Although there may be some companies that would actually support high quality care, I fear there are many more that would only use it to blackmail and manipulate their workers. There is an intent need for companies to make money from every investment they make, day-care is only one more investment! Also another catch to work place child care is that although I live and my child goes to school in Scarborough I work in Markham: What are parents suppose to do when their children reach school age? Are children to go to school where their parents work? Are parents suppose to work where they live? This work place child care sounds very much like company towns, stores, houses etc. of years gone by, the only people who benefit are the companies

Jacqueline Goodfellow
675-1060

HUMAN SERVICES OF SCARBOROUGH
91 Eastpark Boulevard, Scarborough, Ontario M1H 1C6
Telephone: 439-5806

August 16, 1990

Ms. Joyce Devonshire
Senior Planner, Child Care
Needs Study
City of Scarborough
Planning Department
150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, ON
M1P 4N7

Dear Ms. Devonshire:

I am writing on behalf of the Board of Human Services of Scarborough to express our endorsation of the recommendations of the Child Care Needs Study. Scarborough Council has a timely opportunity to demonstrate leadership in the development of child care services by implementing the strategies outlined in the Proposals Report (July 1990). We would like to further request that Council consider the establishment of a permanent Municipal Child Care Co-ordinator position which would enable the City to take immediate action on most of the study's findings. Many families who live and work in our community desperately need child care services if they are to pursue educational and employment opportunities to sustain themselves.

We congratulate you and the City on the development of a landmark document which we hope will serve as a "blue print" for action in the years ahead.

Sincerely,

Cynthia D'Anjou Brown
Executive Director

August 8, 1990

Mr. Peter Poot
Commissioner of Planning
City of Scarborough
Planning Department
150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
M1P 4N7

Dear Mr. Poot:

Child Care Needs Study and
Implementation Strategy Proposals Report

As we are unable to comment on the above by August 10th, 1990, we would appreciate the opportunity to address the Planning Department on August 30th, 1990.

Yours very truly,

SCARBOROUGH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Clancy Delbarre
per

Clancy Delbarre
Chairperson
Governmental Affairs Committee

CD:ml

c.c. to Mr. John Nigh, City Clerk

Scarborough Chamber of Commerce, 1200 Markham Road, Suite 216, Scarborough, Ontario M1H 3C3 Tel. (416) 439-4140

Teresa Law
Suite 513
39 Kimbercroft Court
Scarborough, Ontario
M1S 4V6

August 9, 1990

City of Scarborough
Planning Department
150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
M1P 4N7

Attention: Joyce Devonshire, Senior Planner
Child Care Needs Study

I have read the Proposal Report of Child Care Needs Study and am most favorite with the proposal to include child care space in school, especially for children of Grade (1) and above.

In my opinion, the benefits are as follows:-

1. The children can stay at the school instead of only before school, lunch time and after school at the daycare.

2. Can save the children's time from walking to and from the school and the daycare.

3. Can spare some vacancies for preschool and kindergarten children.

4. The cost to operate daycare at school would be less expensive and therefore more affordable.

I think the First Base Program operated by the YMCA for student who need child care before and after school is most practical. Unfortunately, there is none in my area.

I am a new immigrant and have to work for obvious reasons. I do feel it unjustified to pay more than 1/3 of my net income for the daycare expenses of my son. Moreover, it even does not worthwhile for family with two kids.

Thank you for your attention and hope you can keep me posted.

Yours truly,

Teresa Law

Teresa Law

Agincourt Community Services
Information Scarborou

4139 Sheppard Avenue East, Scarborough, Ontario M

INFORMATION
SCARBOROUGH

August 21st, 1990.

City of Scarborough Planning Department,
150 Borough Drive,
Scarborough, Ontario,
M1P 4N7.

ATT: Ms. Joyce Devonshire

Re: Child Care Needs Study
and Implementation Strategy

Dear Sirs/Madams;

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Agincourt Community Services Association and Information Scarborough, we would like to commend you on the excellent work done so far to produce the "Proposals Report", representing the findings of the study, to date.

Information Scarborough keeps detailed statistics on the subject of the enquiry calls we receive. Our statistics certainly confirm the desperate need for services for children. In 1989, under the category of "Care and Other Services for Children" we recorded 1,233 calls.

Our Counsellors have identified three specific areas where the requests for service are particularly difficult to fill:

1. Before and after school care for children 6 years and up. YMCA runs the First Base Program in 21 locations in Scarborough, but it costs $285.00 per month per child. Subsidies for families using this Program have been at their ceiling for the past two years. Most of our clients cannot afford this type of Program.

2. Child care for all ages in the following areas:

   North Central (Steeles and Middlefield) and South East (South of Sheppard, East of Morningside)

   Many recent calls have come from the Platinum Developments in these areas.

3. Parent/Child Drop-In Programs in all areas of Scarborough

A.C.S.A. operates a Parent/Child Drop-In for 25 pre-schoolers and their caregivers. As of July 1990, the waiting list consists of 38 caregivers, 38 pre-schoolers and 6 babies. There is a real need for a second morning for this Program and we hope to be able to find funding to meet this need.

As you know, Information Scarborough is the only Community Information Centre in Scarborough and is funded by the City of Scarborough. As part of On-Line Ontario (the automated network of Community Information Centres in Ontario), Information Scarborough maintains a comprehensive, up-dated database of all:

- Child Care Centres
- Nursery Schools
- Parent/Child Drop-In Centres
- Informal Child Care Registries
- A Small Informal Child Care Registry for the Agincourt Area
- Other services for children - e.g. counselling

We would be delighted to demonstrate our system to those working on this Study. It would seem redundant for the City of Scarborough to maintain a similar database in future years if the information maintained is the same.

We appreciate this opportunity to provide input to this valuable Project.

Sincerely,

Anna Mason

(Mrs.) Anna Mason,
Chairman.

Charlottetown Blvd.,
Nursery School and Child Care Centre,
85 Charlottetown Blvd.
Scarborough, Ontario
M1C 2C7

City of Scarborough,
Planning Department,
150 Borough Drive,
Scarborough, Ontario
M1P 4N7

Attention: Joyce Devonshire,
Senior Planner, Child Care Needs Study,

Dear Joyce:

I am pleased to offer on behalf of the Charlottetown Blvd., Nursery School and Child Care Centre our support in your endeavour and comments on the 'Proposals Report' from The City of Scarborough child Care Needs Study.
The need for quality child care is growing at a much more rapid pace than is the availability of suitable space and trained staff. Without a much larger commitment of funds and effort by senior levels of government this trend can only continue as participation in the work place continues to increase. In our own case we see the need for additional facilities in our lengthy waiting list and the daily phone calls requesting space in our centre.
We believe that the ECE programs are presently graduating sufficient staff for presently available space, sufficient post graduate courses are available to enhance the level of training, and support staff are available for most pressing needs if properly searched out; but, the pressing need at the moment is for adequate funding to open needed spaces, support salaries at a 'liveable' level, and to provide the needed diversity of child training to enhance the present lives and futures of our charges.
In summary we support the objectives you state in your study and we would be pleased to lend assistance to aid your work in any way we can.

cc D. Lelevicious - President

Yours Sincerely,

C.A. Bustraen
Supervisor

22 Meadowvale Road,
West Hill, Ont.
M1C 1R8

August 21, 19

Joyce Devonshire,
Senior Planner, Child Care Needs Study,
City of Scarborough, Planning Dept.,
150 Borough Drive,
Scarborough, Ont.
M1P 4N7.

Dear Mrs. Devonshire,

As Early Childhood Educators, and individual members of the Association for Early Childhood Education, Ontario (Scarborough Branch), we very much welcome the opportunity to comment on the Child Care Needs Study Proposals Report.

The Report clearly demonstrates the need for licensed child care in several residential neighbourhoods, as well as for licensed child care in work places. It also outlines the problems for people wishing to establish such services. However, the Report also states that "the informal child care system, the babysitter in the neighbourhood, provides home care for the majority of Scarborough children and is the preferred form of care next to parental care."

This raises many more questions. For example, what kind of babysitter? A relative or close friend? Somebody with child care background? Somebody who understands one's own language? Or whose charges are affordable? Or because the local day care is too far from home or school?

We can only guess at some of the legitimate reasons why parents would choose an informal, home caregiver. But we also wonder how parents come to their decisions. The day care centres of Scarborough offer a variety of programs and philosophies of child care, are staffed by people who are trained to nurture and stimulate. Their equipment is geared to the child's individual need and stage of development. There is concern for safety. They are open for twelve months of the year.

...../

Most important, to our minds, is that the program of a good day care centre will nourish the growing child's self-esteem.

We would therefore submit that the 75% of families using informal caregivers should be better informed about group care, and its benefits. We suspect that if they visit a day care centre, and meet the staff, at least some working parents will decide, "This is what we choose for our children, and why can we not have such a program in our neighbourhood?"

Sincerely,

(read and approved by —

HENNY MEININGER

Joyce Greggains

JOYCE GREGGAINS

McAsphalt

McASPHALT INDUSTRIES LIMITED
8800 Sheppard Avenue, East
West Hill, Ontario, M1E 4R2

Telephone: (416) 291-9181
Telex: 065-25146
Telecopier: 291-6942

August 20, 1990

Councillor Marilyn Mushinski
Chairperson, Planning Committee
Scarborough City Council
150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
M1P 4N7

Dear Councillor Mushinski and Members of Planning Committee :

Re : City of Scarborough Child Care Needs Study - Proposals Report

On behalf of McAsphalt Industries Limited, I wish to express our support in principle for the findings and recommendations outlined in the Proposals Report of the City's Child Care Needs Study.

As a corporation in Scarborough which has applied for approval to develop a large-scale prestige industial complex, known as the Rouge River Business Park, we are pleased to see that Council is closely examining the issues surrounding day nurseries and child care needs. In anticipation of the demands of many of the employees who will eventually work within the Rouge River Business Park we have initiated our own research efforts into determining which type of day nursery will be most suitable for the users of the Business Park and nearby residents.

While the Proposals Report offers a number of very positive suggestions, we are particularly supportive of the very helpful role a 'Municipal Child Care Coordinator' could play within the City of Scarborough.

I would be happy to answer any questions that you or other members of the Planning Committee may wish to pose.

Yours truly,

Frank MacGrath
Director of Development

c.c. Joyce Devonshire, Senior Planner

Scarborough Chamber of Commerce

Submission to the City of Scarborough
with regard to the
Child Care Needs Study and Implementation Stategy

August 1990

We commend the City of Scarborough for taking a leading role in undertaking the Child Care Needs Study and we thank you for the opportunity to comment on it.

Child care today is a fact of life and a service that many parents expect to find available in their community. Unfortunately there appears to be a shortage of spaces or facilities and Scarborough appears to have a greater need than many municipalities. We understand that there are no employer- supported work place child care centres in Scarborough. The existence of adequate day care facilities in a municipality is important for attracting good employers with the knowledge that prospective employees will want to locate in the area.

We agree with reports submitted to date that child care facilities should be community-based and we commend our Board of Education for their policy and progress to date in establishing day care facilities in new schools as well as in some vacant space, to the extent that one-third of our licensed centres are located in schools. We would urge that this practice be extended and reviewed to determine that it is as effective as possible in attracting day care providers.

Day care is more logically located in the residential community rather than the workplace, unless the workplace is located adjacent to the residential community, and parents more often seek out facilities near their homes; consequently there has not been a lot of pressure on employers to provide day care facilities in the work place. Those employers who have had an interest in setting up a day care facility have experienced difficulties in doing so. As a result, we believe that the recommendation to establish a permanent child care co-ordinator position is a good one. Employers who may find that child care facilities are necessary to attract good employees will then be able to readily find a referral source.

The economics of child care facilities, and economic policy relating thereto, should be carefully examined and recognized. Like any other facility or resource, it is costly. Those who help provide it should not be expected to absorb some of the cost unless it is to their economic advantage. For example, boards of education should be entitled to a fair rent for their space; work place facilities should not necessarily be subsidized by the employer; for-profit child care operators should be considered as long as they can effectively provide quality care at a competetive price.

The matter of density bonusing under section 36 of the Planning Act should be re-examined. We understand that cash funds contributed by some developers and labelled for child care resources have not been channeled yet in this direction. Section 36 decisions should attempt to divorce economic matters from social welfare issues; the costs associated with increased density may not include child care facilities in all caes and inappropriate child care decisions may be made for purely economic reasons.

Similarly, the subsidization of child care should be related only to the means of the users; sometimes, attempts are made illogically to relate subsidization expectations to the financial ability of the provider. Developers should not be expected to build in child care facilities without recognizing the cost or having it passed on as rent to the users as any other space would require.

Funding or financing should be made available from normal commercial or governmental sources based on normal commercial viability, if the costing and the pricing is properly done. Again, business and economic decisions should be divorced from social welfare decisions such as who should be subsidized.

In summary, we believe that adequate and quality child care facilities are essential to the continuing development of our municipality and we commend our Council for undertaking the current study. We shall be happy to elaborate on any of our foregoing thoughts and to continue to consult and be involved on behalf of the Scarborough business community as this matter progresses.

The Easter Seal Society
District Office
Suite 303, 2100 Ellesmere Road
Scarborough, Ontario M1H 3B7
(416) 438-1433

Easter Seals

To: **Joyce Devonshire,**
Senior Planner, Child Care Needs Study,
City of Scarborough, Planning Department,
150 Borough Drive,
Scarborough, Ontario.
M1P 4N7

Comments re

City of Scarborough's Child Care Needs Study

PATRONS:

Child Care in Scarborough

Needs for Physically Disabled Children

I am a District Nurse with the Easter Seal Society, representing 300 families in Scarborough who have disabled children.

There are presently three areas of need for these children:

1. Integrated preschool programs with adequate resources to meet special needs.

2. After-school programs that are physically accessible and that have adequate staff to assist these children.

3. A variety of integrated summer recreation programs for physically disabled children ages 4 - 21 years.

I will now explain these three areas of need in greater detail.

1. Integrated Preschool Programs

Presently, there is only one preschool in Scarborough especially designed for physically disabled children. It is segregated in the a.m. and integrated in the p.m. This year, the program is full and there is a waiting list. The September 1991 program is also full already. Only 24 children can be accommodated each year.

The preschool for developmentally handicapped children has only 8 spaces in their base program. The other children are to be integrated with resourcing provided. Last year, I had 5 children waiting all year with no placements.

Many preschools demand that children be toilet trained before registration. This is simply not a reality for many of our children.

Preschool education is vital for physically disabled children. They require the daily therapy and social stimulation it provides so that they can better cope in a world that is not always easy for them.

Physically disabled children should be able to attend a preschool program like any other children with the resources necessary for their special needs. There are many organizations, such as The Easter Seal Society, that would be glad to act as resources and consultants to these programs on an outreach basis.

2. **After-School Programs**

There is next to nothing available to disabled children in Scarborough for before and/or after-school programs. Either they are not physically accessible or do not have adequate staff to assist these children. Many families only require 1 - 2 hours daily for after-school care. There are not many jobs where you get home by 4 p.m. Therefore, many mothers cannot work, simply because there is no one to care for their child for a short time each day. For single mothers, this means they are doomed to remain on social assistance. Even many disabled teens cannot be left alone after school because of safety issues so the problem is long-term.

Special Services at Home has now expanded to provide in-home parent relief for physically disabled children. However, most families are only allowed 6 hrs./week. Agencies who provide respite care have 3 or 4 hour minimums so that would only give after-school care 2 days per week.

3. **Summer Recreation Programs**

Most children in Scarborough have dozens of summer programs to chose from - computer camps, sports camps, arts and crafts, etc. Physically disabled children, if they need any special help or care, have only one choice. That is the Iron Butterflies day camp subsidized by Easter Seals, a parent support group and the Star Fresh Air Fund. Transportation and a nurse are provided in the program. The program is meant to serve children 6 - 18 years of age but every year there are about 10 people in their early twenties who attend because there is nothing else for them.

Disabled children from ages 4 - 21 years are integrated into the public school system and provided with transportation and support throughout the school year, but there is almost nothing available in the summer.

If the parents of these children are working, summer day care becomes a real problem.

General Comments re

Child Care Needs Study

As well as the previous input re physically disabled children, I would like to add some comments on the study in general.

1. I feel that the "neighbourhood hub model" would be an excellent way to address all of the child care needs for a community. Disabled children could easily be integrated into such a setting. The setting could provide preschool, after school, day care and recreation all under one roof.

2. Work-place child care centres should be encouraged. This would help address the problems of shift workers. It is hard to believe that there are no such centres in Scarborough. They should definitely be promoted.

3. The idea of a Child-Care Co-Ordinator is a good one. This person would be able to address the child care needs of all children, as all children are special.

4. I agree that private home day care is the best setting for children under 2 years of age, but older disabled children often require settings with more specialized input.

Respectfully submitted,

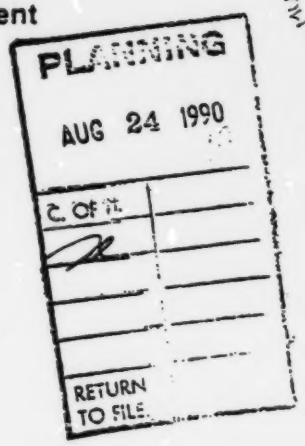
C. Rooney

Catherine Rooney,
District Nurse,
The Easter Seal Society.

The Municipality of
Metropolitan Toronto

Metropolitan Community Services Department

Children's Services Division



July 30, 1990

Ms. Joyce Devonshire
Senior Planner, Child Care Needs Study
City of Scarborough, Planning Department
150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
M1P 4N7

Dear Ms. Devonshire:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your "Child Care Needs Study and Implementation Strategy Proposals Report, July, 1990" and inviting my comments. Since your timeframe does not allow sufficient time for me to have the attached comments reviewed and approved by Metro's Community Services and Housing Committee, please understand that they reflect only staff opinion.

I hope you find them useful. My Scarborough Area Office staff look forward to attending your August 30th Planning Committee presentation and following the progress of your Proposal.

Yours sincerely,

Marna Ramsden

Marna Ramsden
Director
Metro Children's Services
439 University Ave., Suite 2200
Toronto, Ontario M5G 1Y8
392-8128

attachment.

c.c. Councillor Brian Ashton,
Chairperson, Community Services and Housing Committee
Mary Lawrence, Scarborough Children's Services

Metro Children's Services Division's
Response to
Scarborough's Child Care Needs Study
and Implementation Strategy
Proposals Report
July 1990

(I) Cover Design:

We were surprised to note the similarity in cover design between your report and Metro's 1987 "Blueprint for Child Care: A Realistic Response to the Need". By using graphic art very similar to our original publications, there is some risk that the two documents will be confused or will be perceived to be linked in a way clearly not intended.

(II) Report Content:

Section 1:

I have attached for your information a copy of the Report of the Metro Comprehensive Review of Child Care entitled "Face of the Future". This document is currently undergoing a period of public consultation before going to Council for approval in the fall. You will find that the recommendations contained within are consistent with your conclusion that the number of licensed and subsidized spaces needs to increase to address the identified need. Our report speaks to the need to double the size of the service delivery system by the year 2000.

Our report also identifies the management of information systems as an emerging role for Metro. With the January 1991 completion of the new Children's Services Information System we will have a much more comprehensive data base than is available through the province, or the community information centre. You might wish to explore a Scarborough-Metro link to help you maintain the information you currently have on existing services.

Section 1.1

In support of your conclusions concerning the areas of highest need with respect to future child care development, I again refer you to the attached "Face of the Future" report and the table it contains summarizing service profiles by Metro ward. One significant recommendation contained in this report is the continued pursuit of geographic equity of access to licensed and subsidized child care. In keeping with the new directly elected Metropolitan Council, the report proposes managing this on a metro ward basis instead of by area municipality as is currently the case.

Section 1.2

The conclusions you reach with regards to parental preference is not consistent with the findings of our comprehensive review or the literature we examined. We found that parental choice and preference conclusions must be qualified by reference to the range of choices realistically available. It is difficult to proport to measure free choice or preference when the available stock of licensed care is so limited. We also found that convenience of the geographic location was a key factor affecting parental choice.

Section 1.3

The findings and recommendations of Metro's Comprehensive Review support your conclusions and suggestions with regards to staffing and resourcing programs serving special needs children and families. Our review like your needs study also recognized the challenges of serving a multicultural client group.

Section 2

Our Comprehensive Review like your needs study emphasized the value of a "hub model" approach to service delivery.

Section 3

From Metro's point of view, Scarborough does have employer-supported work place child care centres. Metro Council has officially recognized all municipally operated centres as workplace child care sites and has established a workplace day care policy of admission priority and support for Metro staff. One of the most recent additions to this stock of workplace day care sites in the Centenary Child Care Centre co-located at Seven Oaks Home for the Aged.

Perhaps you had different criteria for an "employer-supported work place child care centre".

Section 5

Given the current state of flux regarding Metro's changing roles and responsibilities with regard to child care, you may wish to consider the future role that Metro may play in service planning and development both as a result of recommendations contained within "Face of the Future" and as a result of discussions concerning the Provincial Municipal Social Services Review Report.

With regards to the comments you make concerning the use of the phrase "day care" you may wish to reconsider your recommendation that this phrase be amended to read "day nursery". Since the provincial Day Nurseries Act is currently under review, it is probably that the phrase "day nursery" will soon be replaced with the phrase "child care". This was certainly the case when the disbanded "Day Nurseries Branch" was recreated as the "Child Care Branch". We do however agree that it makes sense to change the phrase "day care". We have found that it causes considerable confusion and is often confused with "day care programs for seniors".

Section 6:

In establishing proposed roles and responsibilities for a Scarborough Child Care Co-ordinator we would suggest that the current and potential future roles in service development and funding and program quality assurance played by the province, by Metro and indeed also by the Board of Education be considered. At very least there is the need to co-ordinate the roles and in our opinion it is advantageous to avoid unnecessary duplication.

Again, I would refer you to the proposed continuing and future roles for Metro outlined in the "Face of the Future". And again, the outcome of discussions concerning the PMSSR Report will most certainly have an impact on Scarborough's design of a Child Care Co-ordinator position.

M. Ramsden
July 30, 1990

ADDED MATERIAL - AGENDA ITEM NO. 6 - CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY
Planning Meeting - August 30, 1990

CITY OF SCARBOROUGH
Health Department
Health Inspection Services Division

Commissioners Copy

DATE: August 23, 1990

TO: Joyce Devonshire
Senior Planner
Child Care Needs Study
Planning Department

FROM: Health Inspection Services

RE: Child Care Needs Study and Implementation Strategy

Thank you for providing Health Inspection Services with a copy of your report.

Our responsibilities with respect to regulatory enforcement was reflected on page 7 of your report, and the division has nothing further to add.

We look forward to seeing the finalized version of your report after presentation to Council and any further recommendations which will enhance our program.

Marjolyn Pritchard
Program Manager

/co

Ontario

Ministry of Community and Social Services
Ministère des Services sociaux et communautaires

Toronto Area Office
Bureau de secteur de Toronto

2195 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1G1

2195, rue Yonge
Toronto (Ontario)
M7A 1G1

29 August 1990

8th Floor, 965-2596

Mr. Lorne Ross
Deputy Commissioner and Director of
Strategic Planning and Admininstration
City of Scarborough
150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
M1P 4N7

Dear Mr. Ross:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the final report of the Child Care Needs Study. I congratulate the city on having taken this important step toward meeting the child care needs of Scarborough residents. This office was pleased to participate as a member of the Advisory Committee over the last year.

The Child Care Services Unit supports the recommendation in the report that the city employ a child care coordinator.

It is in our opinion that a Child Care Co ordinator could offer the following services :

- provide residents and potential child care operators with information about city regulations (zoning, health, fire) pertaining to child care and with the steps to take to ensure compliance;

- ensure that the Development Levy (Section 36) is used to provide Scarborough with child care services that meet community need (ie location, size, age group type of service);

- ensure that the city uses the Development Levy to construct child care facilities in communities that have been identified in the Child Care Needs Study as being underserved;

- evaluate the effectiveness of the Development Levy in increasing child care spaces in Scarborough and in addressing needs identified in the Child Care study;

../2

- provide clear consistent information to Developers considering construction of child care facilities;

- assist developers in determining whether a child care facility would be appropriate for their project and in identifying the benefits;

- link developers to appropriate Ministry staff in the development stage of the project and maintain ongoing communication with the Ministry to ensure that proposed child care facilities meets all requirements and can be licensed once they are completed;

- maintain a current data base on child care services in Scarborough to assist the city in the effective use of the Development Levy;

- assist the city in developing a workplace childcare for civic employees and encourage other Scarborough employers to provide similiar services;

I look forward to the implementation of the Child Care Needs Study recommendations and to the city's continued involvement in Child Care.

Sincerely,

K Meehan

Karen Meehan
Program Supervisor
Child Care Services

KM/al

cc: Janet Mason, Program Advisor
Joyce Devonshire

Re Clause 7, Report No. 16
of the Planning Committee

HUMAN SERVICES OF SCARBOROUGH
91 Eastpark Boulevard, Scarborough, Ontario M1H 1C6
Telephone: 439-5806

September 7, 1990

Mayor Joyce Trimmer
City of Scarborough
150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, ON
M1P 4N7

Dear Mayor Trimmer,

I am writing this letter to clarify a question posed at the Planning Committee of Thursday, September 30, 1989 regarding the role of Human Services of Scarborough (HSS) in the child care sector.

HSS has received a one year grant from the Ministry of Community and Social Services to hire a contract staff to support child care providers and the Boards of non-profit child care centres in order to improve and maintain consistent and high quality care for our children and their families. To achieve this goal, HSS has concentrated on the establishment of interagency networks, Board/staff training sessions, and consultation to parent-led Board of Directors.

Under the contractual agreement with the Ministry, HSS is unable to support the development of new child care centres and to provide the necessary support to community groups through the licensing stage.

I would also like to reiterate that HSS fully endorses all recommendations of the Scarborough Child Care Needs Study, and urges Council to seriously consider their implementation.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require further information with regard to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Cynthia D'Anjou Brown

Re Clause 7, Report No. 16
of the Planning Committee

McAsphalt

McASPHALT INDUSTRIES LIMITED
8800 Sheppard Avenue, East
West Hill, Ontario, M1E 4R2

Telephone: (416) 291-6161
Telex: 065-25148
Telecopier: 291-6942

September 7, 1990

Mayor Joyce Trimmer and Members
of Scarborough City Council
150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
M1P 4N7

Dear Mayor Trimmer and Members of City Council :

Re : City of Scarborough Child Care Needs Study - Proposals Report

Further to our letter of August 20, 1990 to the Planning Committee I wish to express, on behalf of McAsphalt Industries Limited, our support in principle for the findings and recommendations outlined in the Proposals Report of the City's Child Care Needs Study. Although we are not able to be present before Council on September 10, 1990 to present our comments on this matter, the significance of this issue compels us to put forward our position in the following paragraphs.

In particular, we wish to urge City Council to include provisions for a "Child Care Coordinator" in any set of proposals that Council choses to adopt regarding the Child Care Needs Study. As an employer of over 75 persons within Scarborough McAsphalt is currently examining the need for our own in-house day care facility. Furthermore, we believe that implementation of such a position within the City would greatly encourage and assist private-sector support of work-place child care.

In addition, as the proponents of a set of applications currently under review by City staff to develop a prestige business park on 133 acres of land in our ownership, McAsphalt is committed to implementing workplace child care within the proposed Rouge River Business Park.

Therefore, we encourage City Council to adopt all of the recommendations outlined in the Child Care Needs Study.

Yours truly,

Frank MacGrath
Director of Development

c.c. Joyce Devonshire, Senior Planner

STUDY WORK SCHEDULE - COUNCIL:

• Status/Progress Report 1 to C.C.I.F.	Council, July 17, 1990
• Progress Report 2 to C.C.I.F.	Council, November 20, 1989
• Phases 1 and 2	Council, February 12, 1990
• Progress Report 3 to C.C.I.F.	Council, February 12, 1990
• Phase 3	Council, May 7, 1990
• Progress Report 4 to C.C.I.F.	Council, May 7, 1990
• Phases 4 and 5	Council, July 16, 1990
• Progress Report 5 to C.C.I.F.	Council, July 16, 1990
• Proposals Report	Council, July 16, 1990
• Recommendations Report	Council, September 10, 1990
• Final Report to C.C.I.F.	October, 1990
• Circulation of Final/Federal Report	October, 1990

DETAILED SUMMARY OF PHASES:

PHASE 1 (JUNE/JULY/AUGUST)

IDENTIFICATION OF NEED:

Objective:

- To develop indices of need as objective measures.
- To enable locational analysis.

Tasks:

- Identify the number of women with children (under 6) participating in the work force.
- Identify the location of their children within the various age groups.
- Establish parameters of occupation type and income levels and clarify issues like work place child care, industrial shift work, etc.
- Compare our demographic analysis with municipalities of a comparable size in the Toronto CMA as far as possible.
- Evaluate potential need against provision of current level of service in terms of available space, funded space, attendance, vacant licensed space, centres at capacity (using key informant sources).
- Estimate special needs of children predicated on language spoken in the home.
- Estimate special cultural needs based on factors of ethnicity.

Conclusion:

- Publication of Research Brief.
- Report to Planning Committee and Council.

PHASE 2 (JUNE/JULY/AUGUST):

SERVICE DELIVERY EVALUATION: KEY INFORMANTS

Objective:

- To evaluate the current level of child care service.

Tasks:

- Interview key informant public, private sector, non-profit and community-based child care agencies, and:
- document current level of service
- identify program goals frustrated by capital cost limitations
- identify program goals frustrated by operating expenses, and
- explore alternatives to licensed child care space
- rate the extent to which children identified with special needs are served in the existing programs
- analyze gaps in the level of service which are not now provided
- Survey those persons resident in Scarborough on Metro's waiting list for subsidy assistance to determine the alternatives they will pursue in the absence of a subsidy. The content of this survey must be co-ordinated with Metro Social Services and the Office of Research Administration - Human Subject Review Committee, to ensure confidentiality and informed consent.
- Based on responses, establish a group of waiting list parents whose child care needs can be monitored over the next six months for the purposes of the final report and for the video.

PHASE 3: SURVEY - ATTITUDE (JULY-NOVEMBER):

Objectives:

- To assess the level of community support for formal child care services, for the introduction of child care resource centres, and the need for specialized forms of child care.
- to meet the needs of shift work
- to meet the needs of children whose Mother tongue is not English
- to meet the needs of children with special disabilities - physical and developmental
- to accommodate cultural preferences
- To assess the level of community support and preferences for employment based, home based, community based, and school based child care.
- To verify assumptions arising out of the demographic analysis

Tasks:

- Prepare call for Proposal of Consultants to prepare and design the survey(s) and survey universe:
- Co-ordination with Human Subjects Review Committee, University of Toronto
- Terms of Reference and final survey design subject to approval by Council
- Co-ordinate design of surveys with oemographic analysis and translation services in key language requirements (Recruit assistance from cultural groups.)
- Carry out follow-up interviews (Method to be determined, e.g., phone, client- sitter, etc.)

Conclusion:

- Consultant's Report to Council (costs permitting) or a Planning Department Report to Council
- Costs of survey analysis need to be pinned down

PHASE 4: CONSEQUENCES OF DEVELOPMENT (NOVEMBER/DECEMBER/JANUARY)

Objective:

- To identify casual relationships between the areas of high need and the development patterns over the last 10 years.

Tasks:

- Review development approval process for areas of high need:
- Official Plan Activity
- Nature, Scale, Intensity of Development
- Transportation Enhancements (losses)
- Employment/Commercial Changes
- Review development approvals City-wide that have addressed the component of child care as a part of the design for development.

PHASE 5 - INNOVATIONS (DECEMBER/JANUARY/FEBRUARY)

Objective:

- To identify innovative ways to enhance the delivery of child care services based upon information gathered to date.

Tasks:

- To be co-ordinated with Phase IV.
- To be determined in detail at that time.

  Example: TTC, Retail Malls, etc.

Conclusion:

- Phases IV and V Report to Council.

PHASE 6 - IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY (MARCH/APRIL/MAY)

Objective:

- To synthesize an implementation strategy to address facts and issues raised by research.

Tasks:

- Isolate issues and stakeholders (Charette).
- Identify jurisdictional and legislative constraints and reforms.
- Devise program of registration and monitoring.
- Develop statement of municipal policy suitable for Official Plan and prepare the necessary Notification Reports.

Conclusion:

- Report to Council first meeting June, 1990.

PHASE 7- DISSEMINATION PLAN

Video:

- (September, 1989 - July, 1990)

File Footage:

- Key informant interviews October, 1989
- Subsidy group follow-up October/November, 1989
- Results of Survey interviews January/February, 1990
- Development pattern filming February/March

Shooting Script Refinements:

- Sequence Outline January/February, 1990
- Shooting Script, February/March
- Completion of documentary:

  March/April/May/June/July

Conclusion:

- Report to Council last meeting of July (Summary Report)
- In-camera showing of documentary
- Public Relations strategy to publish summary reports and release the video September 1990, concurrent with public meetings to consider the Official Plan Amendment.

BUDGET

	Totals	Apr.1/89-Mar.31/90	Apr.1/90-Jun 30/90
Salaries, Benefits			
• One Manager as Supervisor (30% of time) *	$ 20,000	$ 13,000	$ 7,000
• One Senior Planner - Contract	50,000	50,000	0
• Typist, Graphics *	10,000	7,500	2,500
• Survey Consultant	7,000	7,000	0
Travel Expenses	1,000	800	200
Office *	5,000	3,500	1,500
Translation Services	10,000	8,000	2,000
Other*:	3,000	2,500	500
• Computer time			
• Publications			
Printing/Mailing	10,000	9,000	1,000
Video Production	20,000	15,000	5,000
Dissemination Costs	5,000	0	5,000
TOTAL:	$141,000	$116,300	$ 24,700
* Municipal Cost	38,000	26,500	11,500
CCIF	$103,000	$ 89,800	$ 13,200
Municipal	27%	23%	47%
CCIF	73%	77%	53%

KEY INFORMANTS; FOCUS GROUPS AND PERSONAL INTERVIEWS

Carol Annett, Executive Director,
Pre-School Discoveries

Lynn Smart, Consultant,
Pre-School Discoveries

Faith Mills, Integration Co-ordinator,
Metro Toronto Children's Services

Sheila Towgood, Child Care Case Co-ordinator,
East Scarborough Boys and Girls Club

Marie Robinson, Supervisor,
Centennial College Child Care Centre

Charlotte Genova, Manager,
West End Creche, Scarborough Branch

Janet Johnson, Child Care Manager,
Y.M.C.A. Scarborough Branch

Janet Mason, Program Advisor,
Ministry of Community and Social Services

Carol Smith, Child Care Consultant,
Direction 2000

Jillian Swindell, Program Director,
East Scarborough Boys and Girls Club

Luna Ramkhalawansingh, Community Development Officer,
Metro Toronto Community Services

Linda Hussey, Project Co-ordinator,
Human Services of Scarborough

Reet Mae, Executive Director,
Phyllis Griffiths Neighbourhood Centre,

Barbara Beecroft, Chairman
Birchcliff Community Association

Leslie Siegal, Informal Registry
Malvern Family Resource Centre

Fiona Fan, Drop-In Co-ordinator,
East Scarborough Boys and Girls Club

Pat Jenson, Executive Director,
West Hill Community Services Inc.

Cynthia Dumont, Program Director,
West Scarborough Neighbourhood Centre

Margaret Crosby, Pre-School and Youth Co-ordinator,
City of Scarborough, Recreation & Parks Department

Ann Hartlett, Child Care Provider, Informal Registry,
Malvern Family Resource Centre

Colin Hughes, Community Worker,
Metro. Toronto Children's Aid Society, Scarborough Branch

Barbara Jamieson, Community Worker,
Catholic Children's Aid Society, Scarborough Branch

Sandra Davis, Supervisor
Child Care Centre, Rosalie Hall

Maureen Duffy, Program Worker,
East Metro Youth Services

Elna Phillips, Staff Member,
Emily Stowe Shelter for Women

Catherine Clarke, Public Health Nurse,
City of Scarborough, Health Department

Charlotte Awerbuck, Program Worker,
Y.W.C.A. of Metro. Toronto

Lynn Coombs, Operator,
The Butternut Learning Centre

Bert Willms, Operator,
Sheppard Square Nursery School and Day Care Centre

Amina Bhaloo, Operator,
West Hill Centre for Early Learning

Herb Goldsmith, Operator,
Children's Village Day Care Centre

Shirley McCron, Board Chairman,
Cliffcrest Child Care Centre

Mary Ann Robillard, Board Chairman,
Cardinal Leger Child Care Centre

Linda Holman, Board Member, Staff,
Agincourt Co-operative Nursery School

Wendy Don, Board Member, Staff,
N.Y.A.D. Scarborough Village Inc.

Eva D'Ornelos, Board Chairman,
Birchcliff Heights Child Care Centre,

W. Robert Kerr, Associate Superintendent,
Planning & Operations, Scarborough Board of Education

Nora Donovan, Child Care Co-ordinator,
Metro Toronto Separate School Board

Emily Cartwright, Counsellor,
Ontario Welcome House

Alice Mui, Family Worker,
Chinese Information & Community Services

Miranda Pinto, Executive Director,
St. Boniface Multicultural Centre

Helen Cooper, Child Care Counsellor,
Ontario Ministry of Government Services

Grace McFarlane, Director of Children's Services
Metro Toronto Association for Community Living

Delores Stevens, Integration Consultant,
Metro. Toronto Association for Community Living

Aruna Papp, Project Co-ordinator,
South Asian Battered Womens Support Group

Val Liske, Project Co-ordinator,
Scarborough Cultural Interpretor Project

Lou Goldring, Executive Director,
Scarborough Youth Services

Carolyn Warberg, Chairperson of Child Studies Department
Centennial College of Applied Arts and Technology

Carol Ann Driscue, Chairperson of Applied Arts
General Studies & Personal Enrichment - Continuing Education
Centennial College of Applied Arts and Technology

Brenda Patterson, Acting Area Manager,
Metro Toronto Children's Services, Scarborough/East York

CITY OF SCARBOROUGH COUNCILLORS

Harvey Barron	Ward 1
Gerry Altobello	Ward 2
John Wardrope	Ward 3
Lorenzo Berardinetti	Ward 4
Marilyn Mushinski	Ward 5
Paul Mushinski	Ward 6
Fred Johnson	Ward 7
Shirley Eidt	Ward 8
Ron Moeser	Ward 9
Ron Watson	Ward 10
Sherene Shaw	Ward 11
Doug Mahood	Ward 12
Bas Balkissoon	Ward 13
Edith Montgomery	Ward 14

PHASE 5 - INNOVATIONS - CHARETTE
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Janet Mason,
Ministry of Community and
Social Services.

Nora Donovan,
Metro Separate School Board.

Doug Hum,
Children's Aid Society of Metropolitan Toronto

Barbara Jamieson,
Catholic Children's Aid Society of Metro Toronto

Valerie Slagter,
Metro Children's Services, Scarborough/East York.

Linda Hussey,
Human Services of Scarborough.

Ann Foster,
Health Department, City of Scarborough.

Karen Lieberman,
Families That Work Ltd.

Carolyn Amel,
Metro Chilcren's Services.

Faith Mills,
Metro Children's Services.

June Baker,
Y.M.C.A., Child Care Services.

Colin Hughes,
Children's Aid Society of Metro Toronto.

Adele Scott-Anthony,
Ministry of Community and Social Services.
Branch.

Lynn Besner,
Heritage Private Home Day Care Services
of Ontario.

Don Carswell,
Optech Systems Corporation.

Coleen Ingle,
West Scarborough Neighbourhood Centre.

Amina Bhaloo,
Ass'n of Day Care Operators of Ontario.

Leslie Siegal,
Family Resources - Scarborough.

Mary Lawrence,
Metro Children's Services.

Bob Kerr,
Scarborough Board of Education.

Catherine Burr,
City of Scarborough.

Marg Crosby,
Rec & Parks Dept., City of Scarborough.

Carol Smith,
Direction 2000.

Karen Meehan,
Ministry of Community & Social Services

Elizabeth Ferguson,
Ward Nine Day Care Connection.

Petr Varmuza,
Metro Children's Services.

Nancy Barber,
Metro Children's Services.

Clancy Delbarre,
Scarborough Chamber of Commerce.

Linda Carson, Director,
Centennial College of Applied Arts
and Technology.

George Efstratiadis,
Ontario Welcome House, Scarborough

Paula Prieditis,
City of Toronto,
Planning and Development.

Sheila Towgood,
East Scarborough Boys and Girls Club.

Carol Smith,
City of Scarborough.

Councillor Ron Moeser,
City of Scarborough.

Councillor Shirley Eidt,
City of Scarborough.

Carl Knipfel,
Planning Dept., City of Scarborough.

Joyce Devonshire,
Child Care Needs Study,
Planning Department, City of Scarborough.

Ann L. Rexe,
Planning Dept., City of Scarborough.

Rob Dolan,
Planning Dept., City of Scarborough.

MEDIA COVERAGE

We felt that a very important factor that could affect the success of the Study was to maintain a high public profile. We wanted to keep the public informed of the progress of the Study and encourage participation.

The following outlines the media coverage received. Copies of newspaper articles and news releases are included.

1. **MEDIA RELEASES:**

   December 1, 1989

   January 3, 1990

   April 24, 1990

   July 9, 1990

2. **ARTICLES APPEARING IN NEWSPAPERS:**

• Toronto Star	December 7, 1989 January 4, 1990 May 10, 1990 September 13, 1990
• Scarborough Mirror	December 1, 1989 January 3, 1990 May 2, 1990 September , 1990
• Scarborough News	December 20, 1989 July 9, 1990
• West Hill News	January 3, 1990

Media releases were sent to the Toronto Star and a variety of multicultural and ethnic news, radio and television sources. Local media coverage included the Scarborough Mirror, Scarborough News, and Scarborough Cable 10 TV. Advertisements requesting public input were placed in the Toronto Star, Scarborough Mirror, and Scarborough News. Articles also appeared in the:

- Scarborough Civic Communicator
- Human Services of Scarborough Newsletter
- Ontario Hydro Newsletter
- Planning and Development Hot Line

Project staff were interviewed:

a) Radio: Stations Q107 and CHIR

b) Television: "Life Styles", Scarborough TV Cable 10
"Strictly Politics", Scarborough TV Cable 10

(Copies of the television broadcasts are available for viewing from the City of Scarborough, Planning Department.)

News release

CITY OF SCARBOROUGH

150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
Canada M1P 4N7

Communications
Telephone (416) 396-7212
Fax (416) 396-4301

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 1, 1989

CHILD CARE STUDY INVESTIGATING FUTURE REQUIREMENTS

The City of Scarborough has initiated a Child Care Needs Study and Implementation Strategy to identify the current level of child care service in The City and make recommendations for future improvements.

Authorized by Scarborough Council, the study is being funded through the Child Care Initiatives Fund, Health and Welfare Canada, to a maximum federal contribution of $103,000. The total cost of the study is $141,000.

The seven phase study will be completed in July of 1990.

The first two phases are nearing completion. One will provide a demographic analysis of Scarborough, including where children are located. This information will be analyzed with an inventory of all existing child care centre locations. The second phase will investigate needs for child care as seen by those who provide it or are connected to the field.

The Planning Department, which is undertaking the study, is contacting present and future users of child care as well as other groups including providers of the service, social support agencies, business and seniors to assess future requirements.

The study will investigate the needs of those who work shifts, single parents, children with special disabilities and children whose mother tongue is not English.

The third phase of the study involves the distribution of a questionaire to some 4,000 residents of Scarborough in early January.

For more information about the study and the January survey, contact Joyce Devonshire, Senior Planner - Child Care Study, Planning Department at 396-4269.

CITY OF SCARBOROUGH

News release

150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
Canada M1P 4N7

Communications
Telephone (416) 396-7212
Fax (416) 396-4301

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

January 3, 1990

QUESTIONAIRE GIVES RESIDENTS OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS CHILD CARE

A questionaire, being sent to 4,000 households as part of the Child Care Needs and Implementation Study, will provide residents of Scarborough with an opportunity to express their opinions about the current level of child care in Scarborough.

The questionnaire is the third phase of the study and will allow residents to comment on present child care services and make suggestions regarding future improvements.

Residents are encouraged to complete the questionnaire whether or not they have children of child care age or not. The group conducting the study requires broad based community opinions about child care. By responding, residents can ensure that accurate information is gathered for the study.

Although the questionnaire will be circulated in English, translated versions are available in Chinese, Greek, Italian, Punjabi.

Residents may exchange the English version questionnaire by contacting any of the following Scarborough based agencies; Ontario Welcome House, 4441 Sheppard Avenue East - 965-9902 Chinese Information and Community Services, 3852 Finch Avenue East, Suite 310 - 292-7510, Catholic Immigration Bureau, Scarborough, 47 Heron Avenue - 757-7010, or Joyce Devonshire, Scarborough Planning Department, Scarborough Civic Centre 396-4269

For further information, contact Joyce Devonshire, Senior Planner-Child Care Study, at 396-4269.

CITY OF SCARBOROUGH

News release

150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
Canada M1P 4N7

Communications
Telephone (416) 396-7212
Fax (416) 396-4301

For Immediate Release

April 24, 1990

SCARBOROUGH COMPLETES THIRD PHASE OF CHILD CARE STUDY

The City of Scarborough has completed the third phase of its Child Care Needs Study and Implementation Strategy - the only study of its kind being carried out by a municipality in Canada.

Two surveys were done to determine which type of child care is used and the level of satisfaction. The first survey was mailed to 4,000 residents at random, 2,500 households with a child under 12 years of age and 1,500 to the population at large.

The survey discovered that approximately one-half of the population stays at home and, of that group, about one-half indicated that they would go to work if they could find affordable child care close to work or home.

Among those who reported that they use child care, most indicated that they have informal, non-licenced care - usually a babysitter outside the home. Only a small percentage use the licenced system.

In the second survey, about 1,100 Scarborough residents on the waiting list for subsidized child care in Metropolitan Toronto were asked for the first time ever how they are coping with the situation. Respondents indicated that they work and pay proportionately more of their income for child care.

The report, outlining the third phase of the study, is to be discussed at the Scarborough Planning Committee meeting on Thursday, April, 26, 1990.

For further information, contact Joyce Devonshire, Senior Planner - Child Care Study, at 396-4269 or Rob Dolan, Principal Planner at 396-7039.

Media release

CITY OF SCARBOROUGH

150 Borough Drive
Scarborough, Ontario
Canada M1P 4N7

Communications
Telephone (416) 396-7212
Fax No. (416) 396-4301

July 9, 1990

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PUBLIC INVITED TO COMMENT ON CHILD CARE REPORT

The Scarborough Planning Department wants to hear from you regarding the City's Child Care study.

The public is being asked to read the department's "Proposals Report" and make any suggestions or comments prior to the report going to Scarborough Council in early September.

The City initiated the Child Care Needs Study & Implementation Strategy in May, 1989. The study was designed to evaluate the current level of child care service in Scarborough and make recommendations to enhance the delivery of service.

Anyone wishing to receive a copy of the report, make comments or forward a submission, should contact Joyce Devonshire, Senior Planner, Child Care Study, at 396-4269.

Copies of the report are also available at the City of Scarborough Planning Department Information Counter.

- 30 -

For more information, contact

Joyce Devonshire
Senior Planner, Child Care Study
Planning Department
396-4269

Public Invited to Comment on Childcare Report

The Scarborough Planning Department wants to hear from you regarding the City's Child Care study.

City employees are asked to read the department's "Proposals Report" and make any suggestions or comments prior to the report going to Scarborough Council in early September. Your participation is welcomed when the report is presented to the Planning Committee on August 30 at 7:30 p.m. and Scarborough Council on September 10 at 10:00 a.m.

The City initiated the Child Care Needs Study & Implementation Strategy in May, 1989. The study was designed to evaluate the current level of child care service in Scarborough and make recommendations to enhance the delivery of service.

Anyone wishing to receive a copy of the report, make comments or forward a submission, should contact Joyce Devonshire, Senior Planner, Child Care Study, at 396-4269.

Copies of the report are also available at the Planning Department's Information Counter.

Child Care Study

Scarborough has initiated a Child Care Needs and Implementation Study to identify enhancements to the current level of service in the City.

Authorized by Council at its meeting of April 10, the study is being funded through the Child Care Initiatives Fund to a maximum federal contribution of $103,000.

Through contacts with those who presently use child care and future users, the Senior Planner in charge of the study is confident of assessing future child care requirements.

"We want to find out what people want and need with respect to all forms of child care", says Joyce Devonshire.

Joyce comes to the Planning Department from the Provincial Ministry of Community and Social Services for the 12-month duration of the study. Possessing a wealth of experience in the child care field, Joyce has been responsible for the licensing and monitoring of all existing child care programs in Scarborough and for the co-ordination of informal child care services across Metro Toronto.

Rob Dolan, Principal Planner, Strategic Planning, is working closely with Joyce in the execution of the study.

In addition to users and future users of child care services, the issue will be discussed with a number of different groups potentially affected by child care service.

Providers of the service, social support agencies, business and seniors are among those Joyce will meet with to determine how they feel about current service and future needs.

"It is important that we meet with as many sectors of the community as possible in order to determine how to best plan to meet present and future child care needs of those who live and work in Scarborough", she says.

For this reason, the study will also consider the needs of parents who work shifts, single parents, children with special disabilities and children whose mother tongue is not English.

The seven phase study is expected to be completed in July 1990. The first phase will identify the current level of service, the State-of-the-Art in Scarborough and, through 1986 Census and other information, estimate future needs for child care services. The first phase is expected to be completed in the fall.

"The City has recognized how very important children and families are and that the choice for child care is a real issue", says Joyce, who adds that she and Rob are seeking "input from anyone who has interest or concerns about what Scarborough's needs really are."

Scarborough Mirror Dec 1/89

Scarborough Mirror / SUSAN JACOBS

City studies child services

The City of Scarborough has initiated a Childcare Needs Study and Implementation Strategy to identify the current level of childcare service in the city and make recommendations for future improvements.

Authorized by council, the seven phase study will be completed in July of 1990.

The first two phases are nearing completion. One will provide a demographic analysis of Scarborough, including where children are located. This information will be analyzed with an inventory of all existing childcare centre locations.

The second phase will investigate needs for childcare as seen by those who provide it or are connected to the field.

The study will investigate the needs of those who work shifts, single parents, children with special disabilities and children whose mother tongue is not English.

The third phase of the study involves the distribution of a questionnaire to some 4,000 residents of Scarborough in early January.

THE TORONTO STAR Thursday, December 7, 1989

Scarborough-wide survey will ask about child care

By Daniel Girard
TORONTO STAR

Four thousand Scarborough residents will be asked for their opinions on child care in a city-wide survey next month.

"It's part of a study to identify the current level of child care service in the city and make recommendations for future improvements," says Joyce Devonshire, of Scarborough's planning department, which is conducting a year-long study.

The survey is the third part of a seven-phase study to be completed in July.

It will be presented to council along with recommendations for Scarborough's future path in child care.

Metro currently runs all programs and Devonshire says she doesn't know if the city will take over the duties.

The six-page questionnaire will be mailed in the second week of January to 2,500 households with children under the age of 12, Devonshire says. The other 1,500 will be sent to residences with older or no children.

"We want to have the opinions of people using the system as well as the views of people whose children have outgrown child care and those who have any thoughts on it," Devonshire says.

The questionnaire will be printed in Chinese, Italian, Greek and Punjabi as well as English, to ensure multicultural input, she says.

Scarborough is contributing $38,000 to the $141,000 study cost. Health and Welfare Canada is picking up the remainder of the tab.

"It really is a city project," Devonshire says.

Results of the first two phases of the study — one on Scarborough's demographics and the other on the needs of child care as seen by those who provide it — are expected to be presented to council in early 1990, Devonshire says.

Future phases of the study will include investigating the needs of those who work shifts, single parents, children with special disabilities, employer-supported child care programs and other aspects of the system, she says.

According to figures compiled last July, there are about 6,400 child care spots in Scarborough for infants to 9 year olds. About half the spaces are government subsidized, Devonshire says.

The study will help Scarborough "be the leader" in child care by defining "the role the city will play," she adds.

Child Care Study Investigating Requirements

The City of Scarborough has initiated a Child Care Needs Study and Implementation Strategy to identify the current level of child care service in the city and make recommendations for future improvements.

Authorized by Scarborough Council, the study is being funded through the Child Care Initiatives Fund, Health and Welfare Canada, to a maximum federal contribution of $103,000. The total cost of the study is $141,000.

The seven phase study will be completed in July of 1990.

The first two phases are nearing completion. One will provide a demographic analysis of Scarborough, including where children are located. This information will be analyzed with an inventory of all existing child care centre locations. The second phase will investigate needs for child care as seen by those who provide it or are connected to the field.

The Planning Department, which is undertaking the study, is contacting present and future users of child care as well as other groups including providers of the service, social support agencies, business and seniors to assess future requirements.

The study will investigate the needs of those who work shifts, single parents, children with special disabilities and children whose mother tongue is not English.

The third phase of the study involves the distribution of a questionnaire to some 4,000 residents of Scarborough in early January.

For more information about the study and the January survey, contact Joyce Devonshire, Senior Planner - Child Care Study, Planning Department at 396-4269.

Toronto STAR Jan 4/90

Scarborough studies child care service level

By Daniel Girard
TORONTO STAR

In the next couple weeks, 4,000 Scarborough residents will get the chance to speak their minds on child care in any one of five languages.

The city's planning department is conducting the year-long Child Care Needs and Implementation Study "to identify the current level of child care service in the city and make recommendations for future improvements," says Joyce Devonshire of Scarborough's planning department.

The six-page questionnaire will be circulated in English, but translated versions are available in Chinese, Greek, Italian and Punjabi.

It will be sent to 2,500 households with children under the age of 12 and the other 1,500 will be sent to residences with older or no children, Devonshire says.

The survey is the third part of a seven-phase study to be completed in July.

Scarborough is contributing $38,000 to the $141,000 study's cost. Health and Welfare Canada is picking up the remainder of the tab.

Results of the first two phases of the study — one on Scarborough demographics and the other on the needs of child care as seen by those who provide it — are expected to be presented to city council early this year, says Devonshire.

The completed study will be presented to council along with recommendations for Scarborough's future path in child care.

Metro currently runs all programs and Devonshire says she doesn't know if the city will one day take over the duties.

According to figures compiled last July, there are about 6,400 child care spots in Scarborough for infants to 9-year-olds. About half the spaces are government subsidized, Devonshire says.

Residents may exchange the English version questionnaire by contacting:

- ☐ Ontario Welcome House, 4439 Sheppard Ave. E., 965-9902.
- ☐ Chinese Information and Community Services, Suite 310, 3852 Finch Ave. E., 292-7510.
- ☐ Catholic Immigration Bureau, Scarborough, 47 Heron Ave., 757-7010.
- ☐ Joyce Devonshire, Scarborough Planning Department, Scarborough Civic Centre, 396-4269.

- West Hill News
Jan 3/90

4000 Questionnaires On Health Care

A questionnaire, being sent to 4,000 households as part of the Child Care Needs and Implementation Study, will provide residents of Scarborough with an opportunity to express their opinions about the current level of child care in Scarborough.

The questionnaire is the third phase of the study and will allow residents to comment on present child care services and make suggestions regarding future improvements.

Residents are encouraged to complete the questionnaire whether or not they have children of child care age or not. The group conducting the study requires broad based community opinions about child care. By responding, residents can ensure that accurate information is gathered for the study.

Although the questionnaire will be circulated in English, translated versions are available in Chinese, Greek, Italian, Punjabi.

Residents may exchange the English version questionnaire by contacting any of the following Scarborough based agencies: Ontario Welcome House, 4441 Sheppard Ave. E., 965-9902; Chinese Information and Community Services, 3852 Finch Ave. E., Suite 310, 292-7510; Catholic Immigration Bureau, Scarborough, 47 Heron Ave., 757-7010, or Joyce Devonshire, Scarborough Planning Department, Scarborough Civic Centre, 396-4269.

Scarborough Mirror
Jan 3/90

Public asked for input in city childcare study

By JULIE LITTLECHILD
Staff Reporter

Scarborough residents are being given the chance to express their opinions on the current level of childcare in the city.

Questionnaires will be going to 4,000 households in the Scarborough area, representing the third phase of the Child Care Needs and Implementation Study.

This Scarborough based study was created to provide a basis for recommendations to council on where the gaps in service lie.

Issue areas on which residents will be asked to comment include such things as who pays for childcare, what form it takes and participant's views on informal versus formal childcare as well as suggestions for the future.

"We're also looking at the burden of childcare in relation to the mother's income," said Joyce Devonshire, the senior planner for the childcare study.

Funding comes through Health and Welfare Canada's Child Care Initiatives program.

Organizers of the survey are asking residents to fill out the form whether they have children of child care age or not, so as to get an accurate reflection of Scarborough's attitudes.

This will allow researchers "to get an impression of how people value childcare," Devonshire said.

The questionnaire will be circulated in English but translated versions are also available in Chinese, Greek, Italian, Punjabi and Hindi.

This concentration on multiculturalism is important.

More daycare, more work — survey

By STUART GREEN
Staff Reporter

More than 11,000 Scarborough residents would be willing to work if affordable or convenient day care was available, statistics show.

The findings are part of an extensive child care needs study being jointy conducted by the city's planning department and the federal government and is the only one of its kind being carried out by a municipality in Canada.

Two surveys were recently conducted as the third in a seven phase study which will ultimately suggest improvements to municipal day care services across the country.

The first survey was mailed to 4,000 residents at random, 2,500 households with a child under 12 and 1,500 to the population at large.

It discovered that about half the 50,000 residents with children in need of care stay home but 43 per cent, or 11,000 people would be willing to work if care was available.

"It's quite obvious that there are those who would prefer to go back to work if they could," study coordinator Joyce Devonshire said.

She said the impact of that many people heading into the work force would have to be studied, but "from the point of view of Scarborough it would be good."

The study showed that of the 18,000 estimated users of child care services, 75 per cent, or 13,500, use non-licenced facilities. Roughly 90 per cent of these people are satisfied with the service they receive.

In the second survey, about 1,100 Scarborough residents on the waiting list for subsidized day care services were asked how they are coping.

Respondents indicated that because they don't have the subsidies, they are forced to pay more of their income for day care.

The first two phases of the study revealed that Scarborough has the greatest need for childcare services in Metro Toronto with more than 60 per cent of the city's 39,000 children under six needing facilities.

THE TORONTO STAR - EAST EDITION
NEIGHBORS
Thursday May 10, 1990

No one home after school for 12,900 kids

By Sterling Taylor
TORONTO STAR

Scarborough has up to 12,900 latchkey children under 12, a city study on child care shows.

That figure represents the number of children who come from homes where school officials don't know if any form of after-school supervision is being provided, Scarborough child care planner Joyce Devonshire said last week.

"But," she stressed in an interview, "we must be careful not to jump to conclusions."

"Some (of the children) may be supervised by neighbors or parents of school friends. We have no way of knowing."

Latchkey kids carry keys to let themselves in because parents are away working or at school when they come home.

Devonshire told The Star the problem appears to be widespread, judging by the number of young children in Scarborough schools coming to school with keys tied around their necks.

"Some of these children could be as young as six or seven."

First for Canada

The recently completed Scarborough study is believed to be the only one of its kind ever done in Canada. Findings were based on replies to a survey sent to 4,000 households with a child under the age of 12.

If the figures are accurate for the Scarborough population at large, a parent is there to welcome home children in only 49 per cent of the homes where an estimated 42,000 youngsters under 12 live.

Of those parents at home to greet their children, about 45 per cent would actually prefer to be at work or school if adequate childcare was available, the study found.

Currently, Scarborough has 6,300 registered childcare spaces. About 700 of these are in private homes. Only about 500 are government-subsidized.

The study estimates that almost 26,000 children receive some form of after-school supervision by someone other than their parents, ranging from a relative or family friend to a nanny, baby-sitter or group care.

Toronto Star Sept 13/90

Scarborough day-care needs await decision on who pays

By Sterling Taylor
TORONTO STAR

Scarborough will consider ways to deal with the city's 43,000 children who need some form of day care — if Metro and the province foot the bill.

The decision by city councillors earlier this week came after a year-long study showed that 43,000 children up to 9 years of age in the city are in need of some form of child care.

The numbers of children in need of subsidized day care is unavailable.

Councillor Gerry Altobello argued that day care should be financed by the private sector as well as the federal and provincial governments.

A total of 140 licensed day-care centres across the city provides approximately 6,300 spaces for a ratio of one space for every child up to 5 years of age and one space for every 10 children between 6 and 9 years, the staff study shows.

There are approximately 1,500 children on a waiting list for subsidized day care, it points out.

Councillor Baz Balkissoon pointed out that Metro is also considering a day-care co-ordinator and any decision by Scarborough would be premature.

Councillor Edith Montgomery said there are more than 40 day-care spaces available at a new school in her east-end ward, yet only three places are filled because money to subsidize the children is not available.

Staff were instructed to look into whether the province and Metro will pay for a Scarborough co-ordinator to further study the city's child-care needs.

Mirror - Sept. 12/90

City considering full-time posting to assist daycare

By STUART GREEN
Staff Reporter

Scarborough Council has agreed to start looking at ways to improve child care in the city — a move that could include hiring a full-time co-ordinator.

Monday, council approved several recommendations arising from a $141,000, seven phase, 14 month-study that proposed ways of providing more desperately needed day care spaces.

According to study co-ordinator Joyce Devonshire, Scarborough is below the Metro average for child care spaces for children aged 0-9.

The city has 43,000 in need of care, she said and there are only 6,300 licensed spaces available.

She said about half those spaces are subsidized, but there are still 1,500 children on a waiting list.

Among the recommendations made are calls for increased provincial and federal funding to create new spaces and enhance existing services and the call for a full-time resource person who would help in getting new centres established.

Lynn Coons of the Butternut Learning Centre said there is a need for a co-ordinator to help get centres through the complicated "municipal maze."

She said the process in getting approvals from the city is a complicated one that can confuse many people.

Some councillors, however, balked at the idea of the co-ordinator and asked for a further report on how the position would be financed.

City manager Don Roughley has been asked to report further on some aspects of the study.

Scarborough News July/Aug. 9/90

Child care studied

The Scarborough planning department wants to hear comments or suggestions on the city's child care study.

They would like people to read the Proposals Report that evaluates current child-care service.

Anyone wishing to submit comments or obtain a copy of the report before it goes to council in early September should contac Joyce Devonshire at 396-4269 or go to Scarborough's planning department information counter.

Toronto Star, Aug. 9, 1990

News

Child Care

The Scarborough Child Care Study Proposals Report is now available.

This report is designed to produce ideas for Council's consideration to:

- Improve quality
- Increase quantity
- Expand choices
- Involve the public

Tell us what your needs are.
Your ideas and experiences are important to Council!

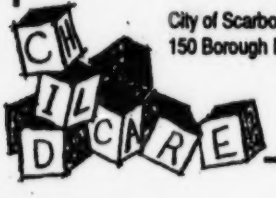
Reports available: At the Scarborough Planning Department Information Counter, or by contacting Joyce Devonshire at **396-4269.**

Our Report and your ideas will be considered at these Public meetings:

- **Planning Committee** - Thursday August 30,1990 at 7:30 p.m.
- **Council** - Monday September 10, 1990 at 10:00 a.m.

City of Scarborough Civic Centre Meeting Hall
150 Borough Drive, Scarborough.

Plan to attend!



- Funded by Health and Welfare Canada

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

For the purpose of this Study, the following terms apply:

CHILD CARE/DAY CARE

Interchangeable generic terms used to refer to licensed group care, licensed private home day care and unlicensed/informal home care for children 0-9 years of age.

CHILD CARE/DAY CARE CENTRE

Licensed group care settings for children 0-9 years, offering care 5 days per week, approximately 7 a.m. - 6 p.m., and providing continuous care to more than 5 children, as identified by the Ontario Government's Day Nurseries Act.

CHILD CARE SUPPORT SERVICES
CHILD CARE RESOURCE CENTRE
PARENT/CHILD DROP-IN

These terms relate to agencies or organizations that provide multi-service support to parents and home care providers. Services can include an informal child care registry, drop-in activities, toy lending library, child care registry, parent/caregiver resource material, workshops training programs.

DAY NURSERIES ACT

The Ontario Government Legislation under which all eligible child care services are licensed. Eligibility is determined to be temporary care provided for more than 5 children not related to the care provider for not more than 24 hours per day. In the case of a private home day care agency, more than 1 home under the agency's supervision, providing care for up to 5 children unrelated to the care provider.

INFORMAL/UNLICENSED CHILD CARE

Care provided by an individual usually in a home setting for up to 5 children not related to the care provider. A licence to operators not required.

INFORMAL REGISTRY

A service that links parents looking for informal home day care with individuals wishing to provide home day care (home care providers). This is a voluntary registry service. There is no monitoring or supervision of the home care provider. No licence is required either by the registry or the home care providers.

Registries may offer training activities or workshops for the home care provider and resource material for both parents and provider.

NEIGHBOURHOOD HUB MODEL

A variety of community-based services under one roof or radiating from a focal service point to meet the current and changing needs of a community. Services could include a licensed child care, private home day care, an informal registry, a parent/child drop-in, a toy lending library, counselling, health care services, and multicultural services.

NON-PROFIT

Organizations incorporated without share capital under the Corporations Act of the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.

NURSERY SCHOOL

Licensed part-day programming for pre-school children usually 30 months - 5 years, as identified under The Day Nurseries Act.

PRIVATE HOME DAY CARE

Temporary care for 5 or fewer children under 10 years of age where care is provided in a private residence other than the home of a parent or guardian of any such child for a continuous period not to exceed 24 hours.

While the individual home care provider does not hold a licence, agencies providing supervision and resource support to these homes must be licensed under The Day Nurseries Act.

PURCHASING SERVICE/SUBSIDY AGREEMENT

An agreement entered into by a licensed group care or private home day care agency with a municipality (or Indian Band) to provide care to children of families with an identified financial need who have completed the necessary documentation to confirm the need.

Fees are paid to the centre or agency up to an agreed amount, per child per day.

SUBSIDY

The financial support a family can qualify for. By completing Form #1 of The Day Nurseries Act, the amount of a family's eligibility is determined.

SPECIAL NEEDS CHILD/FAMILY

The definition adopted is that of the Toronto Area office, Ministry of Community and Social Services.

"A child or family experiencing special needs is a child or family who, at any given point in time: a) faces barriers to normal development, and functioning in one or more of the following areas of development: physical, social, emotional, communication, intellectual, behavioural, and/or, b) has increased vulnerability to environmental and non-environmental stresses including those related to family, social, economic, and cultural circumstances."

WORK PLACE/EMPLOYER SUPPORTED CHILD CARE

Licensed child care service in or near a parent's work place and where the employer participates in the operation of the centre; through financial or in-kind support, and where parents/employees take an active role in the operation of the child care centre.

In addition, there could also be parent counselling and referral service, an informal registry, and parent education services.

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